

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNIVERSITY-SMALL BUSINESS  
COLLABORATION: KEY TO AMERICAN  
ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

## HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the most important trends in the American economy over the past decade—collaboration between our Nation's universities and small business entrepreneurs. From biotechnology to computer software, these collaborations are changing the landscape of American industry, generating high-tech economic development and high-wage jobs, and enabling American companies to compete and to win in the international marketplace.

In the last Congress, I initiated the legislation which created the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program, which joins together universities and small businesses in cooperative R&D projects, in order to move innovative ideas from the university laboratory to the marketplace. One of the key supporters of that initiative, and of the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) legislation, was the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges [NASULGC]. In fact, NASULGC, which represents nearly 180 public universities across the United States, consistently has risen above narrow political interests to embrace the larger vision: That universities and businesses have far more to gain by collaborating than by competing, and that such collaborations are the way that this Nation can compete economically in the global marketplace of the 1990's and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, the President of NASULGC, Dr. Peter Magrath, delivered an eloquent statement of that vision at a recent SBIR/STTR conference. His remarks carry an important message for the university community, the business community, and Federal policymakers, and I wish to include them in the RECORD.

CHANGE, COOPERATION, AND COLLABORATION  
EQUALS COMPETITIVENESS

There is a story of a little boy who was deaf and who never spoke a single word all the seven years of his young life. Nevertheless, his mother cared for him with undiminished love and tenderness. One morning as she brought him his breakfast in the dining room, he suddenly said:

"Take this damn lousy oatmeal back to the kitchen."

"Darling," she exclaimed, "you can speak! I'm thrilled, I'm overjoyed, but tell me; why didn't you ever say anything before now?"

"Well," he said, "up till now everything has been okay."

Roland Schmidt, former GE President and later President of RPI: "Business corpora-

tions are institutions designed by geniuses to be run by idiots; Universities are enterprises designed by idiots to be run by geniuses."

"I have a rotten sense of timing."—Mark Muriello of Park Ridge, N.J., whose car was recovered intact after the World Trade Center explosion. He had driven to work for the first time in five years.

The meaning and the lessons to be drawn from the above stories will be explained later, but for the moment let me state my fundamental thesis clearly and directly. All of those participating in the workshop conference are involved in an environment or context that is one of change and opportunity: and that opportunity is a very straightforward one. Cooperation and collaboration among universities, small and medium sized businesses, and national laboratories is not something that we should do because it is "nice," but something that is essential if we are interested in competitiveness and, for those in the business sector, profits. And in furthering these opportunities the association I represent, consisting of nearly 180 of this nation's leading public universities, have much both to gain and to offer.

Before elaborating this thesis, let us take a look at the research and economic competitiveness context of 1994, in other words where we are today.

No one has to elaborate on the difficult times our country has experienced in many areas. Neither need we describe in detail the economic difficulties still before us. The litany of concerns is quite dramatic: job losses at all levels of society, the closing of factories, the "downsizing" of some of our most heralded corporations, the problems attendant on imbalances in foreign trade, and the loss of whole industries to foreign competitors. Everyone sitting in this room knows as much about it as I do and more. You also know about the reactive turnaround: a good increase in the number of American automobiles sold in the U.S. this year, the millions of new jobs created in industry, and the tightening up of a whole range of American business and industry so that our workers are becoming more productive than ever.

But the challenges, and opportunities before us are formidable; that is why we are here. Our ability to meet the challenge to be more competitive—and generate profits and new capital—may depend far more on our capacity to change attitudes, our own and others than on questions of markets and productivity and investments. We need to be flexible and creative in our attitudes about each other and the ways in which we can work together for our mutual benefit.

And ironically, the extraordinary success of the so-called American century in which the United States dominated the world's markets, expanded its universities to become the best in the world, and created a standard of living for its average worker even beyond the dreams of labor and management—ironically, that very success may now be one of our great barriers. One of my senior colleagues, Jerry Roschwalb, recently pointed out to me that, without regard to the specific pros and cons of the health care reform

proposals, bringing reform about was going to be a diabolically difficult task simply because the vast majority of Americans had a health insurance and medical system that was pretty good. Their last surgery or the delivery of their newest baby or any other of their costly medical needs had been taken care of rather well. To be sure, the system is expensive, soaring toward the trillion dollar per year mark, and consuming about 14% of the GNP. But for the average Joe Six Pack or his boss, why mess around with it? The fact, of course, is that the health care system does need fixing. And the same is true of the way we have approached the world of American manufacturing and the whole range of areas of technology on which the future of this country is totally dependent.

Despite some issues and problems, the federal laboratories have done their important and interesting work well according to their agendas. Universities have operated pretty much the same and produced remarkable new knowledge, and industry has operated within industry producing quality products and a high quality of American life. Much of this will continue and much of this works, but a large amount of this work—by the laboratories, the universities, and the businesses—has been done in a self-imposed isolation. Too often the various sectors of American science and technology and business allow themselves the luxury of being cut off from one another rather than working cooperatively with one another.

It seems to me that the time is past when we are going to be comfortable sharing an inadequate national R&D budget. Competitiveness will not arise from that. The road we are beginning to travel—this meeting is part of it—runs at least in two directions, often more, and all of us are going to have to learn to travel along the road in the company of others. We must learn to work together, and that requires learning to trust each other. And the way that is done is the way every kind of trust in human experience occurs—through experience, and some prudent risk taking. We must learn that it is possible to support one another without losing our core identity. We must learn to use one another in the positive and productive sense of that verb.

In order to foster that kind of cooperative work and mutual trust we can build on and draw lessons from the philosophy that lay behind the Morrill Act of 1862 creating many of the universities in my associations. I refer of course to the land-grant philosophy that American education must be predominantly public; that it must be focused on research and knowledge that can be applied for practical economic and social purposes; and that it is a prime responsibility of universities to work to further the economic interests of their state and regions. Interestingly enough, that legislation finally emerged in the midst of the worst and most wrenching war in American history—the Civil War. But even then the sponsors of the land-grant legislation saw a future for this country tied, of course, to what was the economic engine and vehicle of that period, which in the 19th Century and for much of this century has been agriculture. Without my going into this in

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

unnecessary detail the tie between the American land-grant and state university and the agricultural sector was purely and simply an economic development model, to use our contemporary language. It is based on the principle of technology transfer from universities to the business of agriculture—but it was and is premised and structured in such a way that fosters mutual collaboration between the agricultural businesses and the universities. This is not, for it could not have worked that way, a one way street in which "the university" dictated results and methods to the agricultural sector. And that system works, for American agriculture is still today literally the envy of the world in its productivity and its profitability.

This land-grant philosophy, which today is enthusiastically embraced by virtually all American state universities whether technically agricultural and land-grant or not, is really at the root of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. We will soon be 180 universities in our membership, enroll more than three million students, produce more than 70 percent of all engineers in this country and an equal percentage of all university-based engineering research, and represent an enormous component of the research capability of this nation in science, biology, biotechnology, medicine and medical technology, and in virtually all areas of scientific research—many with a practical or applied bent. The whole purpose of this education and research is to serve economic and social interest, and to extend that knowledge (our extension or outreach programs) to society.

The record speaks for itself, but it may be worth noting that, in recently reorganizing itself, my association created six commissions that approach educational issues on an integrated and interdisciplinary basis. I will note three of these commissions: one on outreach and technology transfer; one on the incredibly exciting and unfolding world of information technology; and one dealing with food, the environment, and renewable resources. Moreover, my association has put its practical foot down to support the words and philosophy it promotes. We have been early and strong supporters of SBIR, STTR, the EPSCOR program of NSF. Moreover, NASULGC and I personally have been strong supporters of the National Science Foundation's proposed new thrust, strongly endorsed by leading members of Congress, toward strategic research that can be used for economic developments and technology transfer purposes.

If we are going to improve our nation's economy in all of its manifestations it seems strikingly clear to me, and I hope to you, that we need a national commitment that goes beyond words and reflection, and that involved all of us—the university community, directors of laboratories from all sectors, universities, government, and industry, so that we can build a science and technology network and population relevant to the challenges, not of yesterday, but of today and tomorrow. But as with all worthy challenges and opportunities, this is a lot easier said than done.

In many ways, this country and the communities represented by you have done before what needs to be done again. If you read the various books about the Manhattan Project you come across suspicion, internal competition, self-doubt among the leadership, failure and more failure, and the combination of extraordinary intellect. (And by the way, a substantial number of those fellows were recent immigrants from the con-

tinental where evil madness had exploited and threatened their very lives. Perhaps the concern in some circles in American life today over the numbers of foreign students in our graduate schools may be not entirely directed in wise directions). It has been forgotten, unfortunately, that radar, sometimes called the key to victory in World War II, was created by scientists and engineers on the campus of MIT in an exercise that involved all of the entities represented here today. And since I represent the 72 land-grant institutions, along with their state university sisters, I again remind us of what was accomplished by American agriculture in the first half of this century. Those accomplishments have benefitted virtually the entire world, and they literally grew out of university laboratories, were taken to the fields of individual farmers, and then to the production lines of the American business. Those farmers were engaged in small and medium sized business, and initially, by the way, there were attitudes of distrust and miscommunication that had to be overcome by the university researchers and what were then known as the county extension agents. But those suspicions and misunderstandings were overcome to everyone's benefit, and the same is absolutely possible today as we contemplate collaborations between business and universities and laboratory researchers to deal with the challenges of technology and productive business innovations.

What can we see in the near future? Allow me a metaphor: I would like to see around the research-based campuses of this country a necklace of entrepreneurial businesses offering an easy and visible test to the goals we seek here. We need to have a solid core of alumni who understand that entrepreneurship must be a national priority, and that placing top-notch graduate students is not to be left to the proverbial somebody else. At the heart of all of this activity will be small businesses as has been the case for a long time. The kinds of progress that we make will certainly have its imprint on the major corporations of this country, but the swift progress and the quick evolution of new ideas will take place in small businesses that have intensely woven ties to laboratories and university laboratories.

Since this is a Western Regional Meeting, a special word needs to be directed to those states that so far appear to have too often bypassed research and development. As a consequence, there may be instances where universities have to substitute for small businesses that are simply not there and provide the leadership that will lead to the creation of new small businesses. I am not sure that anyone has an exact formula, but I am sure that there is not just one formula. Every instance may have to come out in its own fashion.

I deeply applaud those people here who have taken the regional approach to make two plus two equal seven. That's what happens in collaboration. One of the problems that universities have been finding of late is that if they all reach forward to become Berkeleys and Michigans or even some of those private institutions you have heard of in the East and West it requires that they have specialists and experts in every field of every sort in every institution. That is how we operated during most of the Cold War period. But when the country discovers that it does not have the funds to underwrite research in say, 150 chemistry departments and that it would be better if there were only 100 first-rate departments, we have a problem. Ideally, those schools without the chemistry

department strength could have other departments of excellence and, through collaboration, institutions could all be great universities but not all great comprehensive universities. This has not occurred, although it is beginning.

But here in this western region (and other regions of the United States) there is the possibility and opportunity—if attitudes can be unfrozen and trust developed—for key participants from our universities, from the business sector, from the national laboratories, and from state and local governments to forge the collaborative and cooperative linkages that will enable your states and regions to attract resources that are essential, to develop and market products that are needed and will generate profits, and to strengthen the economy of both your state and ultimately the nation.

If I have one plea to make is that we work toward building trust and partnerships in this arena of economic collaboration and technology transfer, for that is the only road to attracting resources from the federal government (and for that matter the states), and it is the best vehicle for developing creative new ideas and products. We may all, in some ways, be strangers to each other. Universities, I can assure you, can be strange and baffling places, populated with many interesting and sometimes perverse (I did not say perverted!) characters. But there is undoubtedly strangeness or at least uniqueness in the world of business and the profit world, even if it is dressed in a better cut suit with a better matching tie. What is ultimately important is that we recognize that individual talented people from the world of universities, business, the laboratories, and yes, even government, can be heroic and accomplish wonders if they have a vision that is larger than themselves.

Ladies and gentlemen the context I described earlier is a tough one. We still face enormous economic problems in this country and dramatic competitive challenges from our friendly, and sometimes not so friendly, competitors around the world. Ultimately I suppose it does not matter whether the world of universities and small business and laboratories come together out of fear of the alternatives, or simply because it makes good sense in an idealistic fashion. As is so often the case among we humans, our greatest obstacles are usually right in front of us—ourselves, our hesitations, our fears, our desire to be left at peace to do things our way as we have always been doing it. But that option ultimately has never been granted any generation, and it certainly will not do for a country and a people that in their best ideals still are optimistic and look toward economic growth and social improvement.

Remember those little stories with which I began my presentation? For me at least I draw some lessons from them. There was the boy who did not like the damn lousy oatmeal, because "everything" was not now okay. I suggest that everything today in our business and economic world is not okay—and that therefore thoughtful action and steps of the kind before this conference are essential to our mutual well being.

I quoted Roland Schmidt's dig at business corporations and universities, the clever comment about geniuses and idiots. I am persuaded that both businesses and universities are complex institutions that often defy even geniuses in leading, but in reality the lesson is that there are few, if any, idiots in any sector and probably even fewer geniuses. But the lesson is that there are



many good smart men and women, and if they can deal with complexities and challenges, we can have good business that make profits and good universities and laboratories that contribute to our economy and society.

And, finally, there was that story about the man with the rotten sense of timing in driving his car for the first time in five years to the World Trade Center. There is a real lesson here: timing is important in sports, in lovemaking, in education, and in business. And this is the time, right now, not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, for change and cooperation and technology research collaboration on behalf of this nation's economy and its economic competitiveness.

This is the moment; this is opportunity; this is the time. Let's get on with it.

### HIGHER EDUCATION ACCUMULATION PROGRAM [HEAP]

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor H.R. 3897, the Higher Education Accumulation Program [HEAP] Act of 1994. This legislation would allow parents to make tax deductible contributions to special IRA-like savings accounts earmarked for their children's college or vocational education.

Higher education has often become a matter of checkbooks as much as textbooks. A recent study by the investment management firm T. Rowe Price found that in 11 years it will cost over \$71,000 for a child to earn a 4-year degree from a public college and more than \$139,000 for a child to attend a private university. That means parents with a child now in first grade would have to save \$335 every month for the next 11 years to send their child to a public school and almost \$700 every month to send their child to a private institution. Although these figures are overwhelming, parents frequently do not start saving for their children's education early enough, then find themselves strapped for money when the bills are due. Families can no longer afford to be caught financially unprepared, especially as more and more jobs require some form of higher education.

Foreseeing this crisis in education funding, the Kenyon College Alumni Council formed the Funding Education Committee [FEC]. Committee members—including representatives from the Alumni Council, the Parents Association, the faculty and the administration—spent over a year examining cost projections, public policy considerations and financing concepts to deal with this issue. What they found was alarming. Assuming 2 percent real growth and 4 percent inflation per year, they determined that 4 years at Kenyon will cost approximately \$250,000 in the years 2010 to 2014.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Kenyon College, its Alumni Council, and the Kenyon FEC for having the foresight to address this problem. I would particularly like to thank Neal Mayer, vice president at Kenyon's Alumni Council, for bringing this issue to my attention and drafting the solution embodied in my legislation. Con-

cerned citizens contribute greatly to our democratic process by becoming involved with issues which will affect generations to come and devising innovative responses to them.

The HEAP Act would allow parents to deposit up to \$5,000 per child each year in a college savings account with a maximum allowable deduction of \$15,000 per year. When money is withdrawn from a HEAP account for education purposes, one-tenth of that amount would be included in the gross income of the beneficiary for tax purposes over a 10-year period. The legislation also includes a 10-percent penalty for money withdrawn from a HEAP account for purposes other than paying for higher education.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides a HEAP of relief for middle class families who are often not eligible for low-interest student loans and other Government aid. By encouraging these families to save for their children, we help give future generations access to all the advantages of higher education. I urge my colleagues to support the HEAP Act and pay tribute to those who shaped this worthy legislation.

### RUSSIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

**HON. JAMES A. LEACH**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, a great deal has been said recently about the causes for the new Russian Government's decision to dramatically slow Moscow's transition from a command to market economy. Some administration officials and others have expressed frustration with an alleged lack of resource commitments by the international financial institutions, and implied that the International Monetary Fund [IMF] has been overly stringent in insisting on fundamental macroeconomic reforms as a prerequisite to lending.

While external assistance to developing or transitional economies often give rise to a resentment factor in the recipient country, it should be stressed that without robust stabilization efforts and commitment to fundamental reforms, resource transfers only bolster status quo government enterprises and the bloated public sector. In the end, if the money supply is not constrained by Russian politicians, neither the United States nor the IMF can afford to make themselves accountable for unlimited contingent liabilities.

In this regard, I commend to Members a recent statement on aid to Russia by Michael Camdessus, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund:

#### AID TO RUSSIA

(By Michel Camdessus)

The situation in Russia is evolving rapidly, and in view of the high level of interest in the International Monetary Fund's relations with Russia, I would like to set out our position on a number of issues. Why are we having this meeting today? Because a team from the IMF starts working Moscow this very day.

The Russian elections reflected a number of political and economic factors. On the

economic side, these included, certainly, the difficulties in adjusting from a command to a market economy. The new Government is now starting its work, and we look forward to close cooperation with it. This is now the proper time to reestablish and, if possible, intensify the momentum of cooperation between the IMF and the Russian authorities.

Prime Minister Chernomyrdin has recently asked me to send a delegation to discuss an economic program which could merit support under our systemic transformation facility (STF). In view of the magnitude of the problems to be addressed, and of the approach of the Government in a number of areas, it may not be easy for our mission and the Russian negotiating team to reach agreement on a suitable program. But as you can imagine, we look forward to hearing the Russian authorities' own views on how to deal with the challenges before them. When will we be in a position to disburse the second tranche of the STF? It will essentially depend on steps taken by the Russian authorities to decide upon, and start implementing, an agreed and credible set of measures.

As to policies, we consider it vital to speed up the stabilization and reform process to create the necessary preconditions for sustained growth and improved living standards. We all know that without adequately strong monetary and budgetary policies, no efforts to reduce inflation and stabilize the ruble will be successful for long. Along with the consolidation of the key achievements of the last two years—in particular, the liberalization of prices, trade, and the exchange rate regime, and privatization—a substantial reduction in the government deficit relative to the size of the economy is essential for Russia to reduce inflation.

As in the past, we continue to feel it important to ensure adequate protection for the most vulnerable groups of society, especially during the transitional period. The IMF has raised this issue several times with the Russian authorities in the past, but was not able to pursue it to a sufficient extent, essentially because of the reluctance of the former Parliament to consider the basic changes needed. Now the situation has changed, or seems to be changing, and an IMF mission with expertise on these matters has just concluded productive discussions with the Russian authorities. The mission advised the government on ways of improving the value of social benefits, especially minimum benefits, and presented options for financing the additional costs.

External financial assistance can play an important role in improving living standards in Russia, especially if it speeds up reform and stabilization. The IMF can play a key role to this end; but in accordance with its Articles of Agreement, it can only extend financing conditional on appropriate economic policies. When, for other reasons, there is a desire to provide assistance unconditionally, this should come from other sources, essentially bilateral sources. For us the amount of assistance will then depend on progress with economic reforms. The initiative of such reforms with of course all our technical support—must come from the Russian authorities. After they have adopted their own decisions, and they have appropriately specified the policies, then we will be in a position to work with the international community to evaluate the modalities and amounts of external assistance for 1994.

In concluding, I would like to note that our decisions concerning Russia—as with any other country—are arrived at only after careful consideration and wide debate

amongst the IMF's member governments, including Russia itself. These decisions represent the views of the whole membership, which has consistently and universally supported the IMF's role in Russia. Suffice it to say that we are looking forward to this new step in our cooperation with Russia, as we look forward to all challenges: in the most positive spirit and being ourselves, which means uncomplacent and constructive.

#### OFFICIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA, 1992-93

Over the two-year period 1992-93, the cumulative amount of official financial assist-

ance provided to Russia was at least US\$38 billion, compared with the US\$55 billion announced by the G-7. Part of the announced amount, especially the contributions of international financial institutions, was subject to Russia implementing strong economic policies (i.e., the conditions normally required by these institutions).

Recorded bilateral aid disbursed to Russia over this two-year period—US\$20 billion—was in line with the amount announced. In addition, separately from the announced packages, Russia received about US\$4 billion from Germany to help rehouse Russian troops.

#### OFFICIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA, 1992-93

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1992		1993		1992 and 1993 <sup>1</sup>	
	Announced by G-7	Delivered	Announced by G-7	Delivered (Prel.)	Announced by G-7	Delivered (Prel.)
Bilateral creditors and European Union <sup>2</sup>	11	14	10	6	21	<sup>3</sup> 20
IMF (including stabilization fund)	9	1	13	1½	21	2½
World Bank and EBRD	1	0	5	½	5	½
Official debt relief	4½		15	15	15	15
Total	24	15	43	23	55	38

Sources: Russian Federation Ministry of Finance; Vneshekonombank; Press Release of U.S. Administration of April 2, 1992; Chairman's statement of the G-7 Joint Ministerial Meeting and the Following Meeting with the Russian Ministers of April 15, 1993; Tokyo Summit Economic Declaration of July 9, 1993; and IMF staff estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes most double-counting, i.e., amounts announced but not disbursed in 1992 and announced again in 1993. The largest of these elements is the US\$6 billion for a ruble stabilization fund from the IMF. A small amount of double-counting in the two-year total may nevertheless persist.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include about US\$4 billion of grants from Germany to rehouse Russian troops which was not intended to be part of the announced packages.

<sup>3</sup> Delivered total excludes some items in the announced packages for which reliable data are not available (e.g., technical assistance, nuclear facilities rehabilitation, etc.).

<sup>4</sup> This amount of interest deferral was not formally granted during 1992.

<sup>5</sup> Includes amounts deferred or that went into arrears in 1992 amounting to US\$6½ billion.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT EBERHARDT

##### HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent of mine, Mr. Robert Eberhardt. Bob was recently honored for his decades of service to Ducks Unlimited, a wetlands and waterfowl conservation organization that is the largest of its kind in North America.

Ducks Unlimited was founded 57 years ago. Over this time, it has grown to 530,000 members throughout North America. Ducks Unlimited has assisted in the restoration of over 6 million acres of habitat throughout Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Its primary on-going mission is to provide support for waterfowl migration on the great Pacific, Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic flyways.

Among its half million members, it would be difficult to find anyone who has made the long-term commitment of time, resources, and pure energy, that Bob Eberhardt has to Ducks Unlimited. In the 30-plus years he has been a member, Bob has served in numerous positions in this organization, most notably as California state chairman, national president, chairman of the board, and chairman of the executive committee.

In particular, the Cosumnes River Project in Sacramento County has been a major priority for both Ducks Unlimited and Bob Eberhardt personally. The area was first conceived as a refuge over 10 years ago. In the past 6 years, it has grown from 500 acres to nearly 5,000 through acquisition from willing sellers, and voluntary cooperative agreements. The success of this project is due to Bob Eberhardt's persistence and the 110 percent effort he has

put forth over the course of the past several years.

Bob Eberhardt has approached the Cosumnes River Project with the same irresistible enthusiasm that he has demonstrated in every civic and community service activity he has undertaken in the Stockton area. He is renowned for his impressive record of professional civic and philanthropic achievements, including work with the University of the Pacific and its Pacific Athletic Foundation, the Boy Scouts and other men's youth organizations, Rotary International, the Bank of Stockton and the California Bankers Association, and many others.

Bob's wife Mimi has been an invaluable and inseparable partner in all of these efforts. Both have been named Stocktonian of the Year by the Stockton Board of Realtors for their untiring efforts.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of this House, I thank Bob Eberhardt for his efforts with Ducks Unlimited in support of wildfowl conservation, and for his significant contributions to California and our Nation.

#### TRIBUTE TO REBECCA COOPER

##### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rebecca Cooper, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Rebecca Cooper is an exceptional public servant who currently works as the executive

The IMF disbursed US\$2.5 billion in support of Russia's stabilization effort during 1992-93. Additional finance from the IMF did not materialize because the Russian authorities were unable to implement appropriate stabilization and structural reform policies.

Virtually all assistance promised in the form of debt relief was granted.

In addition to official financing, Russia also benefitted from commercial financing, notably US\$16 billion of debt service deferment and arrears (pending settlement) in 1992 and 1993 together.

director of Friends for Youth, a nonprofit organization that pairs troubled youth with adult volunteers for one-on-one counseling. For 14 years, she has educated teachers, counselors, social workers, and probation officers in our community about the importance of mentoring young people in our district. She has worked with the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the East Palo Alto Youth Development Center, and the International Association for Justice Volunteers. Her community awards include Chevron/The Management Center's Award for Management Excellence in 1990, the Unsung Hero Award for her work in child abuse prevention, and a citation from the Presidential Volunteer Action Awards in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, Rebecca Cooper is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our youth. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Cooper and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

#### SOLZHENITSYN

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, listen to these words:

Communism, which is based on the theory that the economy is the basis of all human activity, collapsed for economic reasons. It could survive only with an iron grip. When Gorbachev first tried to ease that iron grip, the process of collapse accelerated. Gorbachev did not have in mind that negation of socialism \* \* \*



Gorbachev and his circle were locked into a Marxist ideology \*\*\* [but] \*\*\* he really understood that the country was in such a difficult economic situation that sustaining the tension of the old rivalry with the West was no longer possible. The cold war was essentially won by Ronald Reagan when he embarked on the star wars program and the Soviet Union understood that it could not take this next step. Ending the cold war had nothing to do with Gorbachev's generosity; he was compelled to do it. He had no choice but to disarm.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I hope you have listened closely to these words—but I have to tell you that they are not mine. They are the words of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

The man who is by all odds the greatest literary figure of this century attributes victory in the cold war to Ronald Reagan.

I can only conclude by noting that the Bible tells us of how the ancient prophets were always looking for men who understood the signs of the times. And I can tell you that it was Ronald Reagan who understood the signs of our times—and it was Strobe Talbott and Bill Clinton who did not.

#### FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

### HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 23, I voted in opposition to H. Res. 343. This resolution was an official action by the U.S. House of Representatives condemning a political speech by Khalid Abdul Muhammad, a spokesman for the Nation of Islam. My vote opposing the resolution was cast despite my strong, negative feelings concerning the speech in question.

I found the contents of the speech offensive, bigoted, repugnant and totally unsupportable. What I support strongly, however, is the right of any individual American to be protected by the first amendment. As I have expressed several times in this House, I believe that political speech, however offensive, is the cornerstone of our system of democracy. The first amendment was not designed to protect only the majority, popular opinion. The first amendment is the Bill of Rights to ensure the protection of speech that is unpopular and supported only by a few.

Each and every citizen has the right to speak out and condemn Mr. Muhammad's speech. In fact, I would strongly encourage every citizen to read his disgraceful speech and personally condemn the hatred and bigotry so blatant in every word. But I would not stop there. I would encourage every citizen to review carefully the many other racist and hateful speeches, talk shows, articles, and books that are prevalent in our society and also speak out forcefully against intolerance and hateful attitudes wherever they are found.

I cannot recall when the House of Representatives has chosen to take an official position by voting to condemn an individual's speech. I believe this official censure to be contrary to the Constitution and in violation of the oath of office I took as a Member of Con-

gress. Such an official action sets an ominous precedent. Are the Members who officially condemned Mr. Muhammad's speech prepared to pass judgment on all other offensive speakers in the future?

Each citizen has an obligation to speak out against such hatred and that includes every individual Member of Congress. We are capable of censuring such speech as individuals and as Members have more public opportunities than most Americans. What we have no right to do as an official body of government is to single out a particular speech we abhor or favor and take an official position for the House of Representatives.

#### IN HONOR OF BOB SANS

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bob Sans—an exceptional public servant, community leader, and dedicated family man—on the occasion of his retirement from the Department of Public Works of San Mateo County, CA.

For 34 years Bob Sans has served San Mateo County with distinction and honor. His positions in the Department of Public Works have included associate highway engineer, assistant road superintendent, senior highway engineer, chief deputy county engineer, and most recently, director of public works. Not only has Bob Sans played an instrumental role in the success of the department, but he has also served in leadership positions with many professional organizations such as the San Mateo Credit Union, the County Administrators Association, the Peninsula Association of Contractors and Engineers, and the County Engineers Association of California.

Bob Sans is a committed community volunteer who has been active in his church and local community groups throughout his entire life. From delivering means to home-bound seniors, helping build playground equipment for the YMCA, to raising money for local charities, Bob Sans is always available to lend a helping hand. I salute him for his deep caring and his dedication to serving those in need. He has touched the lives of so many and earned the utmost respect and regard from all whom he has worked and been associated with.

Most important of all, Bob Sans is a devoted husband, father, grandfather, colleague and friend whose commitment to family, faith, community, and professional excellence is unsurpassed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating this noble man for a lifetime of high achievement and devotion to all he has served. I'm blessed to know him and call him my friend.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT BOMBING IN BOSNIA

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend that all of my colleagues and all the citizens of this country carefully read the following article by former top gun and Navy fighter ace, Congressman RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, about the difficulties with bombing in Bosnia:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 16, 1994]

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT BOMBING IN BOSNIA

(By Randy Cunningham)

Three hundred air missions over Vietnam and five air-to-air victories taught me harsh lessons about surgical airstrikes; Chiefly, air missions are hardly surgical. Targets are destroyed much less frequently than one might suppose. If we embark on these strikes in Bosnia—or worse, if we allow the United Nations to direct American airstrikes for us—our pilot losses could be great and our impact low.

Let me first state what airstrikes are not: They are not Star Wars, video games, or precise and painless operations. Airstrikes are deadly and costly. The planes are flown by real people. In training operations alone one out of five United States Navy fighter pilots are killed. They leave families behind. As a Top Gun instructor and Adversary Squadron commander, I attend chapel services for lost comrades.

In war, it's worse. Dying for your country is serious enough, and every combat pilot knows that risk. Under no circumstances should we put our military men and women under UN command.

But why are airstrikes not more effective? Imagine speeding in a car across an interstate overpass at 700 m.p.h., dropping a golf ball out of the window and in the cup dug into the cross-street below. That is about as close as one can get to a real airstrike. Except in a real airstrike, the enemy is shooting at you, and you are flying in three dimensions, not driving in two.

Wielding air power is very difficult, even for the most talented military commander. Fortunately, our experiences in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf teach us quite a bit.

The jungles of Vietnam hid deadly artillery and surface-to-air missiles all too well. We normally flew on clear days. We could see the missiles coming and take evasive action. But in the Balkan winter we would be flying beneath an overcast sky, and our aircraft would be silhouetted against the clouds. (Flying would be risky even without enemy fire.)

In late 1971 in North Vietnam I flew in Operation Proud Deep, a massive strike that required Navy pilots to bomb Hanoi's supply depots and airfields. Despite bad weather, we were ordered to fly. Blinded by overcast, we were sitting ducks for surface-to-air missiles the size of telephone poles, rocketing toward us at twice the speed of sound. Anti-aircraft artillery was another threat. In five days, we lost over a dozen aircraft and pilots. Target destruction was minimal.

We were ordered to break the most common-sense rule of air power: Never attack through an overcast sky. In the Balkan winter, overcast is the order of the day, and the

mountains there bristle with anti-aircraft artillery. Military planners would be tragically foolhardy to ask our pilots to place their lives at such extraordinary risk.

But even on the clearest days, surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft attacks are a constant danger. On May 10, 1972, after I had downed three enemy MiGs over North Vietnam, I turned my F-4 Phantom back toward the carrier Constellation in the South China Sea. Still 40 miles inland, a surface-to-air missile I saw too late exploded near my plane, disabling most of my controls. I barrel-rolled the burning aircraft until we reached the mouth of the Red River. My Radar Intercept Officer Willie Driscoll and I ejected just as the plane exploded. As we parachuted down, we watched the Viet Cong assemble on the beach, ostensibly to take us prisoner. But a Marine Corps helicopter rescued us in the water, just in time. If our pilots get shot down over Bosnia, I can't believe they would be as lucky or as blessed as we were to avoid capture.

Operation Desert Storm began with a blistering six-week air attack. Pilots dropped more tons of bombs in those six weeks than we did in all our years in Vietnam. And each Desert Storm bomb was generally more effective, thanks to high-tech targeting equipment not available to Vietnam-era pilots. The air war of early 1991 severely weakened the Iraqi army for Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf's masterful ground assault.

Even so, military writer Rick Atkinson, in his Gulf-war history, "Crusade," finds that after millions of air missions, including thousands purposely sent on "Scud patrols," battle damage reports cannot conclusively say if we destroyed a single Iraqi Scud site.

And that was over open Iraqi desert. Our F-117 stealth fighters attacked heavily defended sites at night. But the ancient city of Sarajevo lies deep in a valley that is surrounded on all sides by steep, forested mountains, where Bosnian Serbs have placed heavy artillery. Surreptitious low-level nighttime raids would be nearly impossible.

Flying at 600 knots toward Mt. Zuc, four miles north of Sarajevo, the most eagle-eyed, well-equipped American pilot will have awful trouble finding even one artillery piece, must less destroying it. And should our pilots find and target an artillery piece (there are surely tens of thousands of guns in those mountains), they must fly toward the target, dodging small-arms fire or missiles from the ground. The pilot has to release the ordnance at just the right moment, then pull up and away while dodging more missiles. Even under optimum conditions, it's treacherous. And it can take days for battle damage assessments to determine whether the target was hit.

Can our pilots bomb from high altitude? Yes, but great altitude decreases accuracy. "Carpet bombing" from B-52s is a weapon of terror. Don't count on "smart" bombs to do the job. More than 95 percent of the bombs the allies dropped on Iraq were the conventional "dumb" kind.

But let us assume that despite all these concerns, airstrikes are ordered. The Bosnian Serbs can read history: As the North Vietnamese did, they will place their artillery in residential areas. They may even gather UN peacekeepers (read "hostages") around critical weapons sites. Americans will not stomach such horrors. We are not a warlike nation. Even our warriors much prefer peace, and would recommend staying out of wars if, as in Bosnia, our interests are not at stake.

Defense Secretary William Perry and Joint Chiefs Chairman John Shalikashvili both

caution against American airstrikes. Experience shows that these missions just won't work, and they'll get our pilots killed. A similar commitment of ground troops would prove costlier, in human lives and dollars, than Vietnam.

#### FAMOUS WORDS OF GOV. MEL THOMSON

#### HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, Mel Thomson who celebrates his 82th birthday on March 8, is still one of New Hampshire's most popular Governors. During his three terms as Governor, Mel championed the belief that "low spending yields low taxes." Governor Thomson was recently honored at a salute to Governors held in Manchester, NH. I would like to share Mel's pragmatic words of experience from 1972, regarding his advice to future Governors of the Granite State:

Taxation without representation was the firebrand that touched off our American Revolution. This was the Stamp Tax Act of 1765. Now, 200 years later, we have taxation without responsible representation and often with misrepresentation.

Chief Justice John Marshall, our fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy." The sources of our public financial problem is the escalation of our excessive spending, which produces burdensome taxation. We confront two simple alternatives. Either taxation or face certain destruction through bankruptcy.

During 20 years of relentless pressure from taxers, the people of New Hampshire have withstood the broad base taxes—and it is now 42 years. New Hampshire is still the only State, other than Alaska, that has neither a general sales nor an income tax. I'm against a broad base tax in New Hampshire for two reasons. First, I'm for that philosophy which holds that man's greatest happiness and liberty flourish with a minimum of restraints and interference by government. And second, I'm for that degree of economy and efficiency in government that would make excessive taxation unnecessary.

We need taxes to conduct an orderly society. But must we continue the wild and spendthrift ways of recent decades? Must we, by taxation, make the State our master? We in New Hampshire have resisted the tide of broad base taxes that has inundated all other States, and in many cases wrecked their financial structures.

If the folks in Washington took Governor Thomson's advice, we would all be a lot better off.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J.C. AMEND, JR., M.D., FOR RECEIVING THE GIFT OF LIFE AWARD FROM THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. William John Conrad Amend, Jr., a man deeply devoted to his family, medicine, and humanity who is being honored by the National Kidney Foundation of northern California with its Gift of Life Award.

Dr. Bill, Willie, even Billy, as he is affectionately known, has made extraordinary contributions to the advancement of dialysis and nephrology. Beginning with a brilliant career at the Cornell University Medical College, Dr. Amend has led his field in both patient care and teaching. He helped found the medical arm of the UCSF Renal Transplant Service and the Cape Cod Dialysis Center at Yarmouth and has been a longstanding member of the medical advisory board. On both coasts and throughout the world, Dr. Amend is known and loved for his selfless commitment to the health of everyone.

While his work is a major part of Dr. Amend's life, it does not consume him. He wakes early in the day for his work, ensuring himself time for his family and friends. He also makes time to pursue his intellectual loves: Literature, history, and art; and his secret passion, baseball scouting.

Dr. Amend teaches students to emphasize patient care over pure science and help academic centers evolve with the changing U.S. health system without losing their traditional missions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Amend, congratulating him on receiving this distinguished award, and for living a life filled with values.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Ukrainian-American immigrants to the United States have played an important role in the settlement and development of the United States of America. Like other groups of hard-working immigrants that have made this country a great and prosperous nation, Ukrainian-Americans faced hardships and a loss of connection to the country of their birth as they worked to build a new life here in the United States.

Today, I would like to recognize the important role that the Ukrainian National Association has played in helping Ukrainian-Americans and their families overcome those hardships and maintain a link to their original culture.

Founded on February 22, 1894 as a fraternal insurance organization, the UNA has ex-



panded from 13 branches to 370 branches in the United States and Canada and now has over 66,000 members and \$100 million in assets. Conceived in the pages of Svoboda, the first Ukrainian newspaper in the United States and the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in the world, the UNA now publishes Svoboda as its official newspaper, as well as the English-language Ukrainian Weekly and the children's magazine Veseka. The UNA also provides its members the benefits of educational, cultural, social and charitable program as well as scholarships, a retirement home, and the Soyuzivka resort in the Catskill Mountains of my State of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in recognizing the work of the Ukrainian National Association as it commemorates the centennial of its birth. I wish it many, many more years of success in its work on behalf of the Ukrainian-American community.

In these times of painful economic and political transition back in Ukraine itself, I take great pleasure in once again saluting the UNA and all Ukrainian-Americans for the great contributions they have made to the United States.

#### GREEN OAKS CLUB HONORED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Green Oaks Citizens Club, a community group which has done so much over the past three decades to improve the quality of life in the northern Brooklyn neighborhoods of my district.

The Green Oaks Citizens Club is a nonprofit organization which began as a fishing club before receiving its official charter on June 29, 1966. It is named after its original location at the corner of Green Street and Oakland Street, now known as McGuinness Boulevard. Over the years, its membership importance to the entire community has grown.

Today, the Green Oaks Citizens Club is very involved in promoting summer youth programs, summer lunch programs, and the Green Oaks Community Garden. The club also donates considerable funds to various worthy causes and charities.

The club is involved in almost every aspect of community life. It sponsors a Little League baseball team and a football team known as the Spartans. Other activities sponsored through the club include a monthly bus trip to Atlantic City, a Memorial Day breakfast, and a July 4th open house. But the highlight of the year is clearly the annual children's Christmas party, attended by hundreds of the neighborhood's children.

Because of its importance to the community of northern Brooklyn, I hope that my colleagues will join with me in praising the Green Oaks Citizens Club for its work and wishing it many more years of service to the community.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR WILLIAMS CURRY

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Eleanor Williams Curry, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Eleanor Williams Curry is a longtime community activist who, during the turmoil of school desegregation, provided invaluable training programs in race relations and cultural diversity to our community. Administrators, parents, and schools on the local, State, and national levels benefited from her expertise, insight, and wisdom. Ms. Curry founded the Curry Scholarship for Girls and the Ronald McNair Scholarship Fund for the Ravenswood School District.

Professionally, she is the Coordinator of the Housing Partners in East Palo Alto. She is also a founding member of the San Mateo County Advisory Council on Women and the Black Women in San Mateo County Government, and was cochair of the Women's Hall of Fame from 1984-1993. Her community awards include the San Francisco Foundation Award in 1986 and the John W. Gardner Distinguished Leadership Award in 1992.

Mr. Speaker, Eleanor Williams Curry is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and unswerving commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Curry and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame. I am privileged to know her, to have worked by her side, and to call her my friend.

#### CLINTON UKRAINE POLICY

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the following article from the Washington Post to the attention of Congress and the American people. The article states, Mr. Speaker, that Clinton administration officials, and I quote, "have declared repeatedly that military aid to Ukraine in the event of an attack by Russia is out of the question."

Mr. Speaker, it is important that this remarkable passage go into the RECORD. For quite frankly, I believe Russia and Ukraine may be headed for war. If this should happen, everyone will be looking for scapegoats. We need look no farther than this article, Mr. Speaker. The Clinton administration is greasing the skids for this confrontation with its weak, ahistorical, and incredibly inept foreign policy.

The administration's overall foreign policy, and especially its policy toward Russia and Ukraine, is utterly devoid of historical context, ignores the role of power in world affairs, and

completely junks basic principles of diplomacy that have been around for centuries.

Recent events display clearly that Russia and Ukraine are on a collision course. Russian nationalists are on the offensive. They received the backing of a substantial portion of the Russian populace in the recent elections and just days ago, the criminals from the 1991 and 1993 coups have been released from prison. Even Russian reformers, like President Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Kozyrev, whom most of us have staunchly supported in the past, are rattling the nationalist saber. The people of Crimea, which Russia claims, have just voted for independence from Ukraine. Russia has all but reabsorbed Georgia and Belarus. The troop withdrawals from the Baltics have been halted.

And all of this is occurring as Ukraine lies prone, due to the economic illiteracy of its Communist-dominated government. It all has the stench of the Soviet era, Mr. Speaker, and it is very dangerous.

But the Clinton administration is oblivious to the significance of all of this. In its romantic and facile drive to create a two-power condominium with Russia, the administration is removing any and all potential barriers to renewed Russian imperialism.

In the event of Russian aggression against Ukraine, there would be three possible means of defending Ukraine: First, Ukraine's nuclear arsenal; second, direct intervention by NATO; and third, invoking the Reagan doctrine and arming the Ukrainians.

Not ruling out or emasculating any of these options before the balloon goes up is the only way to deter Russian extremists from contemplating any aggressive action.

But by badgering the Ukrainians into unilateral nuclear disarmament, obsequiously allowing a Russian veto of NATO expansion, and now openly declaring that we won't even arm Ukraine in the event of a Russian invasion, the Clinton administration has effectively eclipsed all three of these deterrents.

What will it take to pound the lessons of history into this administration's head, Mr. Speaker?

Neville Chamberlain called Czechoslovakia and Poland far off countries, and Hitler went on the march. Roosevelt fondly referred to Stalin as "Uncle Joe," decided not to let Patton continue eastward, and the East Europeans descended into a 45-year nightmare. Dean Acheson declared Korea out of our sphere of influence, and Kim-il-Sung, with Stalin's backing, invaded the South. The United States Congress openly declared that we were washing our hands of Vietnam in 1973 and 1974, and Soviet-made North Vietnamese tanks poured into South Vietnam in 1975. Jimmy Carter said we shouldn't fear communism, Cyrus Vance said that Brezhnev "shared our aspirations," and the Soviets ran amok in the Third World and invaded Afghanistan.

Time and again throughout history, we see that appeasement does not work. Time and again, we see that vacuums of power are filled, and that power imbalances are balanced by one side or the other. Time and again, we see that defensive nations must not let potential aggressors think they have leeway. Lines, clear lines, must be drawn.

Despite this, this administration is pursuing a policy of appeasement toward Russia. It is allowing a vacuum of power to develop in Eastern Europe. It is consciously tilting the balance of power toward Russia. It has not sent a single message of disapproval of any of Russia's policies in the near abroad. It has not drawn any line, Mr. Speaker.

This is a clear recipe for disaster, and it is high time this administration wakes up and realizes the bankruptcy of its approach to these issues.

Never in history have unilateral disarmament, dollar bills and romantic attachments led to peace. Only a credible deterrent, a proper balance of power, and realistic diplomacy can do that.

#### NEW OBSTACLES TO THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF UKRAINE

(By Robert Seely)

KIEV, Ukraine.—The repeatedly stalled nuclear disarmament of Ukraine appears to be facing new obstacles in Kiev's negotiations with Russia and the United States over security guarantees that the former Soviet republic has demanded in exchange for surrendering its inherited strategic weapons.

Moreover, the Ukrainian parliament has failed to ratify the international nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, a condition of last month's Moscow accord. Ukraine pledged then to begin dismantling its 1,800 nuclear warheads in return for large-scale U.S. financial aid and inviolable international security guarantees—chiefly against any possible threat from its giant Russian neighbor.

Taking these factors together, analysts and diplomats here say, it appears unlikely that the final form of any U.S. security pledge to Ukraine will be ready by the time Ukrainian leader Leonid Kravchuk meets with President Clinton in Washington on Friday.

Ukraine is trying to obtain from all five nuclear powers—the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China—as strong a set of guarantees against potential aggression as possible, but it is the assurance that U.S. prestige and power will support its sovereignty that the Kiev government covets most.

U.S. diplomats have been trying to reach agreement with the Kiev government over the wording of a security pledge, but they have declared repeatedly that military aid to Ukraine in the event of an attack by Russia is out of the question.

Ukraine, which had been dominated by Russian czars and Communist commissars for centuries before the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, shares an 800-mile border with Russia and is fearful that a resurgence of Russian imperial ambitions would leave it virtually defenseless.

Fueling these fears has been a decided turn in Russia toward nationalist politics, beginning with the election to parliament last December of a large bloc of jingoistic politicians—led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy—who have called for massive reassertion of Russian power.

Even Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his reformist foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, recently have spoken forcefully of Moscow's right to defend Russians living in former Soviet republics—statements particularly alarming in Ukraine, where nearly a quarter of the 52 million citizens are ethnic Russians.

A senior Ukrainian official who has been involved in negotiating the security guarantees with Moscow and Washington said that

the West and Russia had "let Ukraine down" by failing to behave like genuine partners in the talks. Ukraine's government expected that the document "should involve some rights" for Ukraine should it be threatened, he said.

"Ukraine is not a subject but an object of this document; it is not a player," he said, adding that the Kiev government wants the agreement to be "legally binding" and not just a statement of vague principles. "We had a last chance to push ratification of [the Non-Proliferation Treaty] through parliament [last] week," the official said. "But for that, we had to show parliament [some progress on the security pledges]. We had nothing."

Despite assurances by Kravchuk's government and leaders of the fractious Ukrainian parliament that the non-proliferation pact would be ratified by March, both Ukrainian officials and Western diplomats say that it now appears the treaty cannot be approved by the legislature before summer.

Further complicating the situation, analysts here say, is that legislative and presidential elections scheduled for this spring could produce a new leadership that is unwilling to abide by the pledges and agreements undertaken by Kravchuk and the current parliament and might even seek to halt the denuclearization process.

#### A SUCCESSFUL PATRIOT

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, recently, a major news correspondent, in commenting on the possible deployment of Patriot missile batteries to South Korea, set a new standard for misinformation that would fit into a minute's time. Errors in the press are not new to any of us and normally I would not take the time to put corrections into the RECORD. However, since the subjects of these errors pertain to two studies, one conducted by a subcommittee of which I was a member and the second a GAO study commissioned by that same subcommittee I feel it necessary to set the record straight.

On April 7, 1992, the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the Government Operations, of which I was a member, held a hearing on the performance of the Patriot air defense system during the Gulf war. The subcommittee called the hearing largely because of criticisms raised by a few people in academia. I listened with great interest to all of the testimony that was given and was present throughout the entire hearing.

I heard the Army describe how they achieved success rates of over 70 percent in Saudi Arabia and over 40 percent in Israel against a threat that was beyond what the Patriot had been designed to handle. I heard how they assessed performance by collecting all of the data that existed and analyzing it according to a clear and logical method.

I heard how our soldiers went to war with a total of only three of the new Patriot missiles that were capable of destroying tactical ballistic missiles and how American workers labored around the clock to produce 500 such missiles by the time hostilities started. They

produced these well before any missiles had originally been scheduled to be available.

I heard how certain unexpected characteristics of the Iraqi threat caused problems during the first few days, and how the ingenuity of the Army/industry team solved these problems by initially changing procedures, and within a couple of weeks, by actually changing software in the system—in the field and in the middle of the war.

And I also heard expert testimony from the Congressional Research Service describe the case being made by the principal Patriot critic as "worthless". I also heard other independent experts describe, one by one, all the errors contained in the critics' analysis, to the point where nothing was left of what the critics had claimed.

Perhaps there is nothing newsworthy in reporting that the congressional report touted in the NBC News segment was not a congressionally approved report after all. In fact, when this report was presented to the U.S. House of Representatives, Government Operations Committee, for approval, a majority of the committee, Republican and Democrat, would not vote for approval. They felt, and I wholeheartedly agree with this assessment, that the report preparation was unprofessional and biased. And, most importantly, that its conclusions were not supported by the facts presented. Rather than face sure rejection, our chairman pulled this report prior to a vote. Mr. Speaker, as you know, such a drastic maneuver is not a frequent occurrence. If anything, rejection of this report by this Nation's elected officials is a repudiation of the claims put forward by critics of the Patriot system.

Perhaps it is not news that civilian lives were spared and American troops were literally hugged in the streets by men, women, and children in Israel and Saudi Arabia for coming to protect them.

Perhaps there is little news in the fact that American workers willingly labored days and nights, through weekends and holidays, to provide our soldiers with Patriots that didn't exist at the time Iraq invaded Kuwait 3 years ago and United States troops were sent to the region. And these workers will willingly do it again if required.

Finally, perhaps there is nothing newsworthy in reporting that the American military recognized that improvements were necessary based upon the lessons learned from Desert Storm, and that while the critics were off gaining media attention with their false claims, the Army and American industry quietly went ahead and made those improvements.

Maybe it is more important to ignore all the triumphs by American troops, American workers, and American technology so that we can pay false homage to a handful of self-serving critics who offer nothing constructive and simply try to tear down the accomplishments of others in order to serve their own agendas.

But, I do not think so. I think it is the critics who should be ignored. I would like to thank the soldiers who went into harm's way in Saudi Arabia and Israel to protect against the nightly terror, and those in American industry who created the Patriot technology and built the systems that our troops used so well. You did a great job and should be proud of your accomplishments.



TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINA  
SUTHERLAND

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Christina Sutherland, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Christina Sutherland is the founding executive director of Shelter Network of San Mateo County, private nonprofit agency providing a comprehensive network of housing and social services for homeless families and single adults. Under her leadership, Shelter Network has been recognized as a State and national model of effective housing by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the California Housing and Homeless Coalition, Architecture Magazine, and most recently by the Management Center of San Francisco for its professional nonprofit management. Since Christina Sutherland became executive director in 1987 at the age of 25, Shelter Network has grown from one shelter with a staff of three, to four programs county-wide with a staff of 50 and a budget of \$1.5 million.

Mr. Speaker, Christina Sutherland is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her as she is inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF  
THE SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY  
INSURANCE TRUST FUND

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. BUNNING and I are introducing H.R. 3935, the Social Security Continuing Disability Review Account Act of 1994. This legislation would protect the integrity of the Social Security Disability Insurance Program by insuring that people who are no longer disabled are removed from the disability benefit rolls. To achieve this objective, it would authorize the Social Security Administration [SSA] to use a portion of the benefit savings it derives from conducting continuing disability reviews [CDR's] of disabled beneficiaries to perform more reviews. These benefit savings would be credited to a newly established CDR account in the disability insurance trust fund, which would operate as follows:

No later than September 1 of each year, the Secretary of HHS would estimate the present value of DI trust fund savings for all future years resulting from cessation of benefit payments during the prior year based on CDR's. The Secretary would certify these savings to the managing trustee of the DI trust fund.

Upon receiving the Secretary's certification, the managing trustee would transfer to the CDR account from amounts otherwise in the

DI trust fund a portion of these estimated savings. This amount would vary depending on the CDR account balance but could not exceed 50 percent of estimated savings.

No later than September 15 of each year, the Secretary would certify to the managing trustee the expenditures required to perform mandated CDR's during the coming fiscal year. These expenditures would include the cost of staffing, training, purchase of medical and other evidence, and processing related to appeals and overpayments.

Upon commencement of the fiscal year, the managing trustee would make available to the Secretary from the CDR account, to the extent that funds are available, the amount that the Secretary certified as necessary to perform mandated CDR's during that year. These funds could then be used by the Social Security Administration to perform the required CDR's.

DR. FRANKLIN SMITH'S REMARKS  
AT THE UNITED BLACK FUND  
PRESS CONFERENCE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives the remarks of Dr. Franklin Smith who spoke at the United Black Fund press conference on January 27, 1994 in support of the "I Love Life and I Want to Live" campaign and contest.

With today's young people living with a sense of hopelessness and the belief that their life has no value, this program makes giant steps toward breaking that cycle. I am excited about supporting this endeavor and I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to lend their support to this project as well.

Dr. Smith's remarks follow:

I want to thank Dr. Calvin Rolark for his commitment and dedication to the young people of Washington, DC. The DC Public Schools System is indeed fortunate to have a partner such as Dr. Rolark, who devotes tireless energy and vision to helping youth overcome some of the very serious problems they face on a daily basis—violence and crime, drug and alcohol abuse, neglect, even death.

The educational system with its inherent concern for the welfare of children, cannot alone be expected to stem the tide of violence, abuse, and neglect. As Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools, I have witnessed a growing willingness on the part of our community to help address the difficulties confronting our children.

Dr. Rolark's "I Love Life and I Want to Live" campaign and contest for our students is a perfect example of the community's care and concern for our young people. This campaign, and others like it, are critical for helping youth understand the value not only of their lives, but also the lives of their families and friends. This type of program also helps to aim high and work hard to realize their dreams and potential.

Fortunately, in the DC Public Schools, we have long recognized their value of outside support as a means of addressing students' needs. The Parent Involvement Unit builds

collaboration among existing parent groups and reinforces their links with the school system. On a more informal basis, parent partners—volunteers from all segments of the community—are the mainstay of our schools.

Their activities range from helping students with homework assignments to serving as cafeteria and playground monitors to working as teachers aides. They are an effective child-centered network that provides our students with positive adult role models and contributes to their well being.

We also are working directly with students who often feel powerless against the negative activities they see around them. In November 1992, we began work on a three-level plan to help students solve conflicts nonviolently and to make appropriate decisions when confronted with negative peer pressure and other destructive influences.

We have asked for 1.2 million in funding to implement the plan, developed by the DCPS' Multicultural and Values Branch, which focuses on the different needs of students. For example, The first level provides role playing and other activities on a constituent basis for all students to help them develop leadership and personal skills. These activities may occur during regular classroom or extracurricular time. The second and third levels provide direct intervention with students who have been displaying behavioral problems for some time and have not responded well to instruction by teachers and/or parents. Students receive intensive training in social and academic skills away from the school. The training also involves the parents. We are challenged and energized by this plan's potential for success.

These are just a few examples of our efforts to accomplish positive change within our schools and for our students. And our work is far from over. As Columnist and author Richard Louv states, "We can't wait for Politicians to do it." We must all—parents, non-parents, seniors, and young people, community activists and business leaders—continue to be involved, to let our young people know we care about them and their future. Dr. Rolark's "I Love Life and Want to Live" campaign is certainly a major step in that direction.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE BASTILLE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Louise Bastille, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Louise Bastille was ordained a pastor in the United Church of Christ in 1981 when it was not common for women to assume such untraditional roles. As associate pastor of the Congregational Church of San Mateo, she has provided exceptional leadership while serving on the boards of the Interfaith Network for Community Help, the San Mateo County Organizing Project, and the Mid-Peninsula Emergency Task Force for the Homeless. This year Ms. Bastille established an outreach ministry for older adults called Tilton Travelers. In 1992, she went to Russia with the National Veterans Affairs Medical Musical Group to de-

liver food and clothing, as well as establish an exchange program for Russian chaplains.

Mr. Speaker, Louise Bastille is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to serving those in need. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Bastille and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE OPENING  
OF THE MINISALON EXHIBIT IN  
HOLLYWOOD, FL

**HON. PETER DEUTSCH**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, on March 3, 1994, the Minisalon art exhibit will make its United States debut at the Art and Culture Center of Hollywood, FL. The Czech Government has declared the Minisalon exhibit a national treasure of the Czech people. Indeed, through the kindness of the Czech Government, the exhibit will make its one and only tour outside of the Czech Republic here in the United States. Upon completing the tour in 1995, the Minisalon exhibit will be placed in the permanent collection of the Czech National Museum.

The collection of multimedia works that comprise the Minisalon exhibit were the brainchild of dissident artist, Joska Skolnik. In 1984, Skolnik secretly commissioned 244 art works by prominent, underground Czech artists. Using 662 foot wooden boxes to convey their emotions, the artists created a startling and moving multidimensional exhibition of life under a Communist regime. In order to avoid confiscation, the works were then concealed until the fall of the regime in 1989.

The 1948 seizure of Czechoslovakia by Communists resulted in severe curbs on freedom of expression. In order to exert its control over artistic thought, the regime denied non-conforming artists access to state-sponsored galleries. As a result, only those artists willing to promote the Socialist realism were permitted to display their works. Private exhibits and sales were criminalized. Ultimately, the realm of art was divided into the legal proregime works and their underground unofficial counterparts.

In 1971, this repressive environment gave birth to the Jazz Section, a group of artists who fought for the freedom of artistic expression even in the face of the Government's repression. Free of Government control, the Jazz Section quickly became Czechoslovakia's leading culture force. Its popularity and irreverence angered the regime, and it immediately ordered the organization to disband. Instead the members of Jazz Section ignored the demand and continued their activities. The Government responded by arresting and imprisoning the Jazz Section leaders, among them Joska Skolnik.

The Minisalon exhibition is the triumph of the human spirit over the oppression of a controlled society. It is a testament to the survivability of a people and the creative mind which has brought us and safeguarded these works.

I urge my colleagues to visit this exhibit as it makes its way around the United States. I am especially grateful to President Vaclav Havel and the many people who have made this exhibit possible. We warmly accept this gesture of gratitude for American support of the Czech people's struggle against oppression.

TRIBUTE TO CLARA LEE JACOBS

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Clara Lee Jacobs, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Clara Lee Jacobs is an exceptional public servant who has been a foster parent for abused and neglected children for 23 years. She is currently a trainer for Model Approach to Partnerships classes which are offered by the County of San Mateo. When her own son was born deaf, she was determined that his disability would not be an excuse for failure, and she encouraged and empowered him to be independent. She was honored by the San Mateo County Social Services Department in 1989 and the Palo Alto Sertoma Club in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Clara Lee Jacobs is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to youth in our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Jacobs and congratulating her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL PATRICK  
TOOLE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Michael Patrick Toole of troop 15 in Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership

skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Michael cleaned out the Wells Street playground in Warwick.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Michael Patrick Toole. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael Patrick Toole will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS MILLER

**HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a constituent of mine, Ms. Phyllis Miller, as a recent winner of the prestigious Salem Area Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award. Ms. Miller is part of what makes the State of Oregon a great place to live.

Ms. Miller has always set high standards for herself. After serving her country in medical evaluation hospitals around the world, she ended her U.S. Army career as the senior administrative noncommissioned officer at Walter Reed Hospital.

Unable to retire her desires to help others, Ms. Miller became involved with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Portland Medical Center 15 years ago. To date, she has logged more than 7,500 hours of voluntary service at the medical center. In addition, she continues to actively participate in the transportation program, which provides a vital link between the medical center and veterans who would have no other choice for transport to and from their medical appointments.

Ms. Miller's commitment to veterans takes many forms. She sits on the board of the Veterans Rehabilitation Center, an organization which provides direct assistance to indigent veterans and their families. She has organized veteran job fairs at local community college campuses, as well as the most prominent Memorial Day service in the Willamette Valley, a ceremony I have had the privilege to observe. Through her leadership of the Greater Salem Area Veterans Organization, American flags decorated the city of Salem Civic Center as well as bridges across the Willamette River.

Phyllis Miller's energy seems boundless. In addition to her work within the veterans' community, she is an ardent supporter of the physically and mentally challenged. She is a year round volunteer for the Oregon Games, and is the inspiration for their Phyllis Miller Volunteer Award.



Ms. Miller also finds the time and energy to serve as an officer, board member, and active volunteer for the Special Olympics. The Oregon School for the Blind is another local organization which benefits from Ms. Miller's constant participation. She was also a prominent player in the establishment of the RAH House located in Salem, OR, and continues to volunteer her time to the brain damaged young adults living in this alternative residential housing.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Miller's accomplishments are beyond expectation. Though her own health is less than perfect, Ms. Miller continues to aid and comfort those less fortunate. Her dedication to helping others sets a high standard for those who follow her example. She deserves our thanks and congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARCY VACURA SCHULTZ

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marcy Vacura Schultz, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Marcy Vacura Schultz is the business manager of the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Mateo County. She is the first woman to be elected to such a position in the United States. As a former flight attendant, she led 2,500 coworkers in a strike against a major airline in 1983. Based on her belief that female-dominated unions should be treated equally with male-dominated unions, she successfully lobbied the California Joint Legislature to pass a resolution in support of flight attendants and convinced then-Congresswoman Barbara Boxer to launch a National Boycott of Conscience against the airline. Since joining the Building Trades Council as assistant manager in 1987, she has worked with the Private Industry Council, the County Leadership Council of the United Way, the Advisory Council on Women, and the County Housing Task Force. She was a founding member of the START Program, a project designed to train women in nontraditional jobs, and currently is the president of a nonprofit homeless agency, Shelter Network of San Mateo County.

Mr. Speaker, Marcy Vacura Schultz is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for the commitment and contributions she has made to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Schultz and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

#### MORE TESTIMONY ON THE NEED FOR UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it is easy to lose sight of what matters most in the health care debate. Special interest groups are spending millions to influence legislators and the American public alike. Some would have you believe that there is no health care crisis, that the status quo is where we should stay. To them, I would say, the status quo is a place where millions of Americans are uninsured and many more can barely afford to pay for what they have. Consider the letter I've just received from a widow living in Indiana:

I'm 62 years old and have worked 43 and a half years in the same factory. I am drawing \$553 from Social Security. I am paying \$116.83 per month for my health insurance, plus a premium for nursing home care. And this does not pay for everything. When I go off COBRA in 1995, my premium will be \$327.91 and frankly I can't afford it.

Mrs. Burch favors a plan which would collect premiums for health insurance through a system similar to Social Security.

The government would be collecting the money, so there would be money to pay the bills. Some people don't trust the government to handle this, but Social Security has worked pretty good for millions of citizens. Frankly, I don't trust the insurance companies.

During the 103d Congress I introduced a plan that would cover every American by expanding Medicare, a system that now serves 35 million people, while containing costs and maintaining services better than private health insurance. Now called H.R. 2610, the Mediplan model meets the needs of people like Mrs. Burch, who want to help pay for their own health care, but on a more reasonable scale.

"Please consider these ideas," Mrs. Burch said. "All our people are counting on you in Congress to hear our prayers."

#### CONGRATULATING OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALIST NANCY KERRIGAN

#### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate and pay tribute to an American champion, Olympic Silver Medalist Nancy Kerrigan.

Nancy, hailing from my district in Stoneham, MA, is a national hero, a young woman who enraptured the world with her courage, grace, artistry, athleticism, and competitive spirit.

In the premiere event of the Winter Olympics, the woman's figure skating, Nancy was truly radiant. She dazzled the crowds, performing her spectacular routines with sophistication and elegant artistry.

Two years ago, on a rainy afternoon in Stoneham, I had the honor of joining thousands of others for a parade in Nancy's honor. Despite the terrible weather, the crowd gathered along the route roared for their hometown hero. The affection the crowd showed even then, before Nancy had received the celebrity status she now enjoys, demonstrated the tremendous admiration and respect people have for her. Over the last few months I have watched as the people of Stoneham have again rallied to support Nancy. They have strung banners on their businesses and homes congratulating Nancy on her success.

Over the last week, I have been approached by representatives in the House from across the United States asking that I pass their congratulations on to Nancy. It is easy to understand the national and international admiration. She is the embodiment of the Olympic spirit and people have been drawn to her. Her poise and grace under trying circumstances have been a credit to herself, her family, and her country. Seeing Nancy put her tremendous skills on display was inspirational.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Nancy's dedicated parents Dan and Brenda, her outstanding coaches Evy and Mary Scotvold, her friends and family, and her many supporters and fans across the United States and the world in expressing our pride and joy in her winning the women's figure skating silver medal. Nancy's artistic skating proved she was an outstanding Olympic representative of the United States in Lillehammer, Norway.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANA VIVAS

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ana Vivas, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame as a Young Woman of Excellence.

Ana Vivas is an inspirational young woman who came to the United States from Nicaragua in 1989. During a difficult adjustment period in her new home, she was referred to a local youth mentor organization, Friends for Youth. Working with her mentor, she developed the confidence and perseverance necessary to succeed. Currently, she is one of the top five students in academic performance at her school and she has been chosen the school's top English student. She volunteers at the Community Living Room in San Mateo where she works directly with at-risk youth and also serves as an exception role model to youth by sharing her personal experiences and successes with them. Her career goal is to become a doctor.

Mr. Speaker, Ana Vivas is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for her remarkable strength and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Vivas and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame as a Young Woman of Excellence.

## TRIBUTE TO JO ANN MURPHY

## HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute today to Jo Ann Murphy, of Green Oak Township, MI, who celebrated her retirement from the Ford Motor Co. on February 25, 1994.

Jo Ann has retired after 25 years of dedicated service to Ford, contributing her energies and talents to her work in the magnetic gauge room at the Ford plant in Saline, MI. It is thanks to the efforts of dedicated people like Jo Ann that her employer can speak of quality No. 1.

Jo Ann is also a long time and active member of the UAW Local Union 892, demonstrating time and time again an unparalleled commitment to the advocacy of workers' rights. Her leadership in the union, like her presence in the workplace, will be sorely missed.

Having known Jo Ann well for many years, I can say with confidence that her contributions to her community will only grow in her retirement. Her three great loves are her husband, her garden, and local and State politics. Ford's loss is their gain.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House of Representatives honor outstanding individuals like Jo Ann Murphy. Please join me in recognizing her many years of contribution to her community, and in wishing her continued success in her retirement.

HONORING COL. PAUL M. HUFFMAN, CHIEF OF POLICE, SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

## HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to congratulate Col. Paul M. Huffman, the chief of police in Springfield Township, on the occasion of his retirement, March 18, 1994.

Colonel Huffman began his law enforcement career with the Springfield Township Police Department on October 1, 1967. His steady advancement on the force culminated with promotion to chief on October 13, 1987.

During his years of service to the citizens of Springfield Township, Colonel Huffman was instrumental in initiating the D.A.R.E. program at schools in the Township, as part of the schools' efforts to steer young people away from drugs and toward positive activity. Colonel Huffman also introduced the Neighborhood Block Watch Program to the Township, whose participants have proven to be helpful allies to the police. Colonel Huffman also organized the first vice, traffic safety, and canine units in the department.

When not busy fulfilling his duty as chief of police, Colonel Huffman has been an active member of the Greenhills-Forest Park Kiwanis, having served one term as president.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Col. Paul Huffman upon his retirement and express my thanks for a job well done.

## POST-COMMUNIST ECONOMIC REFORM

## HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD the following article by the Prime Minister of Estonia, Mart Laar.

Prime Minister Laar's article outlines the tremendous progress that has been made in this tiny Baltic country since implementing shock therapy, despite a minimum of foreign aid. In so doing, he puts to rest two shallow myths that permeate the air regarding Russia.

The first, evinced by the new Deputy Secretary of State, Strobe Talbott, is that Russia needs less shock and more therapy. The second is that, unless the West pumps tens of billions of dollars into the Russian treasury, the Russian reformers don't stand a chance.

The lesson is that, even if the Clinton administration continues to fantasize that the Russian reformers are still in control, foreign aid won't save them. Only the proper economic policies can do that.

[From the International Herald Tribune, Jan. 27, 1994]

## THE RUSSIANS NEED MORE SHOCK THERAPY, NOT LESS

(By Mart Laar)

TALLINN, ESTONIA.—In recent weeks, a debate has been conducted on the pages of the world's leading newspapers and in the corridors of power over the utility of "shock therapy" as a means for states to wrest themselves from the shackles of central planning to become free market economies. I believe it is essential to re-examine the assumptions upon which this debate is based.

As even the casual observer knows, the states of Central and Eastern Europe have had mixed results with shock therapy. Slowly, economies have begun to improve. In some respects, development in Central and Eastern Europe has been speedier than in the former East Germany.

But at the same time, serious dissatisfaction with shock therapy has arisen among the peoples of the region. Economic revival has been neither as swift nor as painless as anticipated; many people feel they have been left to the hand of fate.

Some Western experts have begun to doubt the wisdom of shock therapy. There is increasing talk of the need to spend more on social welfare, to "soften" reforms, and to increase subsidies and transfer payments. In short, East and Central European countries are being sold on a model that has got many a Western state into serious trouble.

Let us not forget that had the Adenauer government launched a program of social well-being rather than of economic stabilization, Germany's "economic miracle" would never have occurred.

Such posturing has become nearly epidemic since the Russian parliamentary elections in December, in which both the former Communists and political forces described as fascist did well. Many observers, including Strobe Talbott, U.S. deputy secretary of state-designate, blame overly speedy reforms in Russia for the setback suffered by democratic forces. After hearing the election results, Mr. Talbott remarked that what Russia needed was "less shock and more therapy."

I could not disagree more.

A splintered approach helped defeat the democrats, as did poor coordination and the weakness of the multiparty system in Russia. The democrats underestimated the strength of the Communist-fascist forces and made tactical errors. Boris Yeltsin failed to support the democrats publicly.

Many Russians in fact share Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's views. Russia is the land not only of Pushkin and Dostoyevsky but also of Ivan the Terrible and Stalin. It is a wonder that the democrats received as many votes as they did.

The experience of other states demonstrates that shock therapy is not at issue here.

After reinstating independence in 1991 and taking a few cautious steps, Estonia launched a program of radical reform. In June 1992 it became the first of the so-called former Soviet republics to introduce its own convertible currency, which was firmly fixed to the deutsche mark. Since then the Estonian kroon has been remarkably stable.

Strict monetary policy and a balanced budget are responsible for this success. Inflation plummeted from 1,000 percent in 1992 to an annual rate of 3.5 percent in 1993. Hard currency reserves have increased 3.5 times in the 18 months since the kroon replaced the ruble. In a scant year, Estonia's economy turned from East to West; exports to the West have increased by 15 times in the last few years.

After an initial drop in production, the economy had bottomed out by the second half of 1993 and begun an upturn. The third quarter of 1993 brought a clear increase in gross domestic product. We take great pride in the prediction by the International Monetary Fund that Estonia will have the highest growth rate in Europe this year.

Foreign investment has risen swiftly, while the number of businesses in Estonia jumped from 2,000 in 1991 to 60,000 last year. After radical reforms, Estonia's tax rates are perhaps the lowest in Europe. All the while, Estonia has maintained a liberal trade regime, doing away with import and export taxes.

Estonia has changed beyond recognition. New shops and cafés offer visible proof of the victory of market forces. Productivity is up, and our industries have enjoyed success in finding new markets. The standard of living reached its low point early last year, and real wages are rising again.

All of this is in sharp contrast with Russia's situation. Estonia's experience clearly demonstrates that only radical and systematic reforms can ensure a better future for a country emerging from years of central planning.

The tragedy of Russia lies in the fact that there has been too little shock in its shock therapy, and too much inconsistency in its application. Russian economic reform has followed a pattern of "one step forward, two steps back."

And now the West, instead of lending clear support to the reformists and radical democrats, speaks of "softening" reforms. It has suggested channeling more money into social spending (regardless of the effect on budget deficits and the tax burden) and has begun cajoling international monetary organizations to relax their strict terms of lending.

In protest, reformist politicians in the Russian government have been defecting to the opposition. The West, quite wrongly, behaves as if nothing awful were happening. This further weakens the democrats and con-



solidates support behind Mr. Zhirinovskiy and his fellow travelers.

Russia and the Russians must not be treated as if they were spoiled children, above reprimand or reproach. Such children grow up to be disobedient, arrogant and tyrannical adults. We must expect of Russia what we expect of other countries, and treat Russia as an equal partner. Only this sort of pedagogy can create for Russia a better tomorrow.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARGARET GALLAGHER

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Margaret Gallagher, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame as a Young Woman of Excellence.

Margaret Gallagher is an inspirational young woman who has turned an obstacle into a tremendous achievement. In 1990, she was diagnosed with cancer yet was able to maintain a busy schedule of school activities and volunteer work. As a teen advisory board member for the Better Health Foundation's Louie Group, she helps with discussion programs, hospital visits, and fund raisers. She has trained as an environmental traveling companion and has already led three kayaking trips for the disabled. In addition, she will be a counselor-in-training at the Oncology Camp for Children with Cancer. At school, she is on the academic honor roll, a member of the drama club, La Raza, and the Panda Bowl, a school-wide Jeopardy game. In 1993, she received the Real Alternatives Program peer education award for excellence.

Mr. Speaker, Margaret Gallagher is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable personal resilience and strength, and her solid commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Gallagher and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame as a Young Woman of Excellence.

#### RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize March 1, 1994, as the fourth annual National Sportsmanship Day. As the 1994 Olympic games come to a close having showed us fair play and not so fair play, good sportsmanship and bad, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to the good, and the fair—our role models in athletics and society.

National Sportsmanship Day was first conceived by Dan Doyle, executive director, of the Institute for International Sport located at the

University of Rhode Island. The institute has played a major role in promoting athletics and most recently organized a highly successful World Scholar Athlete Games in Rhode Island last June. Today, we celebrate National Sportsmanship Day to foster the sense of fair play, ethics, and sportsmanship in athletics and society.

Since 1991, National Sportsmanship Day has served as a way to educate children on fair play, both on the playing fields and in the classroom. Today, over 4,000 schools in the United States and 35 international schools are expected to participate. The program continues to grow, as evidenced by its spanning the globe for the first time this year. In the past 4 years, over 6,000 schools in all 50 States have worked with this program. Student athletes from colleges and high schools from all over the country travel to local elementary and middle schools to promote the issues of fair play and sportsmanship in athletics and in life.

An integral part of National Sportsmanship Day is the naming of sports ethics fellows. I am pleased to announce that Rhode Island has two this year—Linda Hackett, athletic director of Bryant College in Smithfield, and Robert Weygrand, Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

As we reflect on this year's winter Olympics and anxiously await the summer games, and as we each take part in our own personal athletic endeavors, we must hold close the ideals embodied in National Sportsmanship Day.

I ask my colleagues to support National Sportsmanship Day. It is beneficial to the youth of today to understand how to succeed both fairly and honestly. I believe this program's continued success will help form a solid foundation for our children—our future Olympic heroes and lifelong athletes. I would like to thank the Institute for International Sport for its efforts and wish it the best of luck and continued success with this very worthwhile program.

#### TRIBUTE TO HERB HOLMES

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished individual from Rhode Island who has, through his dedication, hard work, and professionalism, served the people of Rhode Island proudly in his role as business manager of the Rhode Island Carpenters' District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Herb Holmes joined local 94 of the Carpenter's Union in March 1955 and quickly progressed through the union leadership, first as a council delegate, treasurer and then to business agent. He went on to serve in the important role of business manager from 1981 until his retirement at the end of 1993.

During his years of dedication to the labor movement, he served on numerous committees throughout the State representing the interests and concerns of hundreds of individuals in his union. Throughout his distinguished tenure, he always dedicated his efforts toward

the betterment of working conditions for the talented members of the union which he so proudly served. His accomplishments are many and we take great pride in honoring him here today for his 39 years of devoted service.

In addition to his union leadership, Herb was called upon to serve on many important commissions in Rhode Island including the Blue Cross Board of Directors, the RI Airport Corporation, the Port Authority Board and the Rhode Island Economic Development Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, the lives of many people in the State of Rhode Island have been greatly enhanced by Herb's efforts in promoting the professionalism of the members of Rhode Island Carpenters' District Council. I urge my fellow colleagues to join me in saluting an outstanding labor leader who I am proud to represent in the U.S. Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO C. BRADFORD JEFFRIES FOR RECEIVING THE MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD FROM THE NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. C. Bradford Jeffries, a devoted community leader, a long-time friend of the National Kidney Foundation, and the honoree of the foundation's northern California affiliate as its Man of the Year.

Mr. Jeffries became involved with the Kidney Foundation by accepting the presidency of its northern California branch in 1970. He used his extraordinary management skills and unselfish commitment to expand KFNC, broadening its programs and services, increasing its volunteer base, and improving its funding base. By 1974 he made KFNC one of the best performing affiliates in the Nation.

Mr. Jeffries has achieved singular distinction in our community through his nationally known expertise in venture capitalism and his generous mentoring of young law associates. He helped Silicon Valley become what it is today through a combination of law and business savvy. Beyond these important contributions, Mr. Jeffries has also found time to serve as city attorney for the town of Atherton.

Perhaps most illustrative of why the Kidney Foundation is honoring Mr. Jeffries is his help in organizing Satellite Dialysis Centers, Inc. In 1974 Mr. Jeffries assisted in guaranteeing their first loan, then continued to build this small nonprofit into a company with annual revenues of \$40 million which treats more than 1,500 patients a week.

Mr. Speaker, this special man has always used his talents and gifts for the greatest possible benefit of our community. It's a privilege for Congress to honor him today.

THE BOSPHORUS DECLARATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the events of recent days and weeks in former Yugoslavia obviously command the concern of us all. For this reason, Members will read with interest a resolution, "The Bosphorus Declaration," adopted on February 9, 1994, by a group of leaders of various religious faiths—Christian, Jewish, and Moslem—who met from February 7 to 9 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The International Conference on Peace and Tolerance was hosted by His All Holiness Bartholomew I, the Ecumenical Patriarch, and Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation.

The text of "The Bosphorus Declaration" follows:

THE BOSPHORUS DECLARATION

I. The participants in the Conference of Peace and Tolerance wish to thank the Government of Turkey for the courteous hospitality it has extended to us and opportunity to pursue our deliberations on the vital issues of peace and tolerance.

The conference wishes to recognize the contributions of President Clinton, President Demirel, Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and all the other religious and political leaders who have sent messages of support.

In this declaration we wish specifically to refer to the Berne Declaration of November 26, 1992, which has given us a foundation on which to build. That declaration specifically states that "a crime committed in the name of religion is a crime against religion."

Since November 26, 1992 we have seen many crimes committed in the name of religion and we, the Conference participants, wish to speak out vigorously against them. As recent events have shown, the crimes against humanity continue in Bosnia, in Armenia/Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan. The cruelties have continued unchecked and we demand an end to this brutality.

We, the undersigned, reject any attempt to corrupt the basic tenets of our faith by means of false interpretation and unchecked nationalism. We stand firmly against those who violate the sanctity of human life and pursue policies in defiance of moral values. We reject the concept that it is possible to justify one's actions in any armed conflict in the name of God.

We wish to emphatically remind all the faithful that the scriptures of all three monotheistic religions specifically speak of peace as a supreme value. "Blessed are the peace makers, for they will be called children of God." "Allah summoneth to the abode of peace." "His ways are the ways of peace."

THE WAR IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IS NOT A RELIGIOUS WAR

II. We reiterate that the war in former Yugoslavia is not a religious war and that appeals and exploitations of religious symbols to further the cause of aggressive nationalism are a betrayal of the universality of religious faith. We emphasize the imperative of freedom of conscience and freedom of religion of every minority. We call for an end to the confiscation, desecration, and destruction of houses of worship and of holy and sa-

cred places of whatever religious tradition. We totally abhor and condemn ethnic cleansing and the rape and murder of women and children. We demand the removal of obstacles that prevent humanitarian assistance from reaching those who are suffering.

We condemn the use of force in countries of the former Soviet Union. The conflicts in Georgia, Armenia/Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan must be concluded immediately and solutions of the outstanding issues must be found by other means.

We recognize that all who are suffering are victims, but single out specifically the most tragic and innocent victims who are the children.

HELP SUFFERING CHILDREN

III. We ask our religious communities to embrace children from the areas of conflict in God's love and to extend all possible assistance to the suffering children, to help them to find spiritual, psychological, and physical healing. We cannot emphasize enough that spiritual nourishment is a paramount requirement; Religious communities must be supported. We also recognize that all the countries suffering from conflict have had a long, dark period of communism where there was little or no spiritual education. We urge all faiths to redouble their efforts for spiritual guidance for those who were deprived.

We wish to recognize also that tension exists within faiths and urge the leaderships of those faiths to bring about peaceful resolutions to the issues which divide them.

ASSIST REFUGEES

IV. The conference participants, as all others who have followed these tragic conflicts, observe with horror the forced migrations of refugees. Millions have experienced or are threatened by forcible displacement. Therefore, we call upon all religious faiths to speak out clearly and consistently against these actions. We condemn those who uproot families from their homes, tear children from their parents, divide husband and wife in the name of false nationalisms. We expect all religious leaders to stand fast in the protection by all those threatened by involuntary migration, whatever their religious beliefs or ethnic backgrounds. We demand that all refugees who have left their home involuntarily be permitted to return with dignity and honor; that the religious communities strengthen their institutions to receive, assist, and protect refugees of whatever faith; that religious and lay relief agencies develop procedures to coordinate their efforts. As long as the conflicts continue we urge all countries to extend temporary asylum to victims, while granting opportunity for refugee status to those who truly seek it; to increase resources for relief; and to work with all who are of good faith for the cessation of hostilities.

V. The participants in the Conference on Peace and Tolerance have agreed unanimously to utterly condemn war and armed conflict; to demand that no hostile acts are perpetrated upon any peaceful group or region in the name of a religious faith; to demand the initiation of constructive dialogues to solve outstanding issues between those of different faiths; and to demand the right to practice one's religion in freedom and with dignity.

STOP WANTON KILLING

VI. We have deliberated carefully and are in agreement that the wanton killing must stop; that those who continue to perpetrate such heinous acts are criminals and that, although we have no weapons of war and no in-

mies for combat, we have a greater strength—the strength of spiritual might. We totally condemn those who commit the brutalities, the killings, the rapes, mutilations, forcible displacement, and inhuman beatings.

VII. We, the conference participants, have decided to establish an Appeal of Conscience Conflict Resolution Commission, to deal with ethnic conflicts. This Commission will be made up of representatives from all of the faiths and from all of the countries represented at this conference. The AC Conflict Resolution Commission will be responsible to inform Commission members and recommend ways and means to deal with the scourge of extreme nationalism and ethnic conflict.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, President, Appeal of Conscience Foundation; His All Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I; His Eminence Mehmet Nuri Yilmaz, President of the Office of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Turkey; His Eminence Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, President of the Pontifical Council on Peace and Justice and Cor Unum, Participants in the Conference on Peace and Tolerance.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE FLOYD L. SPERRY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding Missourian, Judge Floyd L. Sperry, who recently died.

Judge Sperry served his country in the Army from 1950 until 1953. He served as a combat veteran of the Korean war and was discharged as a Sergeant First Class. Following his service to his country, Judge Sperry received his law degree from the University of Kansas City.

His achievements in his career are most outstanding. Elected prosecuting attorney of Henry County in 1957, he served for 6 years. In 1964, he served for 1 year as assistant attorney general for the State of Missouri. After opening his own practice in Warsaw, MO, in 1977, he was elected in 1981 to be Benton County prosecuting attorney. His last stage of his career was his election as Benton County associate circuit judge, which he served until September 30, 1993.

Judge Sperry's active involvement throughout the community includes membership of the First Baptist church of Clinton MO, a lifetime member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Clinton, MO, and the American Legion 40/8. He was also a member of both the American Legion Post 217 of Warsaw, MO, and of the Elks Lodge of Clinton, MO.

A devoted and loving husband, father, and grandfather, he is survived by his wife Wanda, 3 sons, 2 stepsons, 11 grandchildren, 3 brothers, and 2 sisters. I know that my colleagues join me in my extension of condolences to his family and loved ones.



THE PRIDE OF GREATER  
ROCHESTER

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, as a nation we had much to be proud of at the performance of our athletes at the winter Olympics in Norway. Like millions of their fellow Americans, the residents of the 29th Congressional District of New York, which I am privileged to represent, cheered and applauded as the United States collected 13 medals this year.

But they were especially proud and especially supportive of one of their fellow New Yorkers, Cathy Turner, a resident of the town of Clarkson and an entrepreneur in the village of Hilton, both in my congressional district. Cathy garnered two—gold and bronze—of those medals in the short-track speed skating competition, adding to the two medals—gold and silver—she won 2 years ago at the winter games in France.

Cathy might very well have captured three medals this year, except for her disqualification in the 1,000-meter race. For many of her fans, including me, watching that event, it seemed like a classic case of "the wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the grease." As we all know, Cathy's disqualification came in the wake of strident protests from Chinese and Canadian skaters after an earlier race Cathy won.

The following editorial from the Rochester Times-Union on March 1, 1994, puts that disqualification in just the right perspective. I would like to share it with my colleagues and congratulate Cathy Turner on a job well done. She's proved she is not just a good skate. She's a great skate.

TURNER DESERVED A LAST SHOT AT GOLD

Maybe our eyes are biased in favor of the hometown star. But, as we repeatedly watched the replays over the weekend, we just couldn't see the "dirty moves" that led to Olympic speedskater Cathy Turner's disqualification in Friday's 1,000-meter race.

Turner, of Hilton, won gold and bronze medals at the Lillehammer Games, to go with the gold and silver medals she won two years ago. But she might well have won another medal, perhaps the gold, in the 1,000-meters, had she been allowed to compete in the finals.

We think Turner was right, that the judges were "waiting for something to happen"—that they were looking for an excuse to disqualify her after Chinese and Canadian skaters accused her of illegal contact during the 500-meter finals.

We watched that videotape, too, and while there was contact as Turner passed China's Zhang Yanmei, she certainly never grabbed Zhang's leg, as was alleged.

Short-track speedskating inevitably involves contact, and Turner is aggressive. She is also very good, and she deserved a shot at a third gold medal.

Sour grapes? Nope—just the truth.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. EUGENE F.  
TIGHE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize before my colleagues and the American people the passing of Lt. Gen. Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF—1921–94.

General Tighe served 39 years in the Air Force, 4 of these years as the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency at which he was a tireless advocate for the MIA issue. His life exemplified both professionalism and integrity. The American people have been truly blessed by the service and life of General Tighe and we will all miss his presence greatly.

I have enclosed a copy of General Tighe's 12 Commandments for Junior Airmen. These are principles we would all do well to remember.

The article follows:

GENERAL TIGHE'S 12 COMMANDMENTS FOR  
JUNIOR AIRMEN

Learn to pray, if you don't know how, today. God's may someday be the only shoulder you can find on which to cry.

Protect your integrity. Once lost, it is gone forever, and you will know it even though no one around you is aware.

Learn to listen—except when drowning or otherwise trapped.

Resist the urge to steer your own canoe. It's better to enjoy the therapy of knowing the Air Force assigned you to a lousy job, than remembering you arranged to get the job yourself.

Don't volunteer. Your bosses and peers will push and pull you to the level the team effort requires. If you've got it—they will know it. If they need it—they'll use it. Once you have the chance—excel.

Don't be a chronic complainer. Even your mother will get to hate you.

Arrive for work early. Put in a good day's work, but stay late only if there is work for you to do. Don't try to impress with overtime; it may look like inefficiency.

Try to develop a single, uncommon specialty. Whether a foreign language, a specific area of expertise, flower growing, or a mechanical talent, it is nice to be able to do something few around you can do, and it is great for your self-confidence.

Keep stretching your experience—in art, music, literature, and science. If you do, you will never be a bore, or bored with life.

Strive earnestly to learn to produce reasonably stylish prose and clear, concise reports. And, once in a while, a little poem—but show it to no one.

When you are out in public, be sure you look like an airman should—at all times. Your bearing will continually shape and discipline your growth to greater things.

Learn to say thank you frequently and with genuine feeling. You are never likely to be independent.

March 2, 1994

TRIBUTE TO DENIS MULCAHY,  
FOUNDER OF PROJECT CHILDREN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as Project Children celebrates its 20th year, I rise today to pay tribute to Denis Mulcahy, Project Children's founder and chairman.

Since its founding in 1975, Project Children has been sowing the seeds of tolerance, mutual respect, and friendship. Project Children brings children from northern Ireland—both Catholics and Protestants—to the United States. Here, they enjoy a brief respite from the strife and violence of their homeland. Together, they forge new bonds of friendship that transcend religious and ethnic differences. Child by child, Project Children is sowing the seeds that will, one day, blossom into a lasting peace.

Under the direction of Denis Mulcahy, Project Children has grown from 6 children in 1975, to 900 in 1993. Today, Project Children has host families in 17 States across the country. Over the past 20 years the program has brought over 9,000 children to the United States. For his efforts, Mr. Mulcahy has been honored by Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland, Pope John Paul II, and President Ronald Reagan. In addition, Mr. Mulcahy is a decorated member of the New York City Police Department's bomb squad. He was awarded the Medal of Valor after diffusing a bomb in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, in past years my office has helped to coordinate Project Children's Capitol Hill day. I very much look forward to this annual event, seeing firsthand, the results of Mr. Mulcahy's labors and meeting all the people that contribute to this remarkable program.

I congratulate Denis Mulcahy for his leadership and vision. His passion, ceaseless efforts, and perseverance had made Project Children a success. May he keep bringing the children of northern Ireland together in an environment of peace and hope.

THE UNITED STATES AND NEW  
ZEALAND: CIVILITY RESTORED

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, building on progress made by President Clinton and Prime Minister Bolger at the APEC summit last November, the United States announced on February 18 that it is restoring senior-level contacts between United States officials and their New Zealand counterparts for discussions on political, strategic, and broad security concerns. This will result in the first high-level bilateral dialogue between New Zealand and the United States in almost a decade. This Member strongly supports that decision. It has been long past due.

Most Americans are probably unaware of what the U.S. ban was all about. Briefly, in

1985 New Zealand moved to compromise the integrity of the Australia-New Zealand-United States Alliance [ANZUS] by adopting a strict anti-nuclear policy, subsequently enacted into legislation, which prohibited Navy ship visits by nuclear powered or potentially nuclear armed vessels. In reaction, the United States suspended its ANZUS obligations to New Zealand and sharply restricted high-level dialogue on foreign policy and security. Until last Friday, that policy remained in place.

Fortunately, the flap over ship visits did not disrupt our overall bilateral relations. After all, the ties that bind our two peoples remain strong: a common heritage rooted in democratic institutions and frontier immigrant traditions, as well as our allied status in every principal engagement of the century. We cooperate on an impressive panoply of issues, ranging from the crucial world trade talks to human rights to environmental protection and Antarctic research. And our economic ties continue to deepen, with two-way trade rising to about \$2.7 billion and the United States becoming New Zealand's second largest direct foreign investor.

In foreign policy and broad international security, the United States and New Zealand enjoy an enormous commonality of interests. The United States values Wellington's experienced counsel in the South Pacific Forum, its regional leadership role, and continued security cooperation in Southeast Asia. More broadly, New Zealand's tradition of good global citizenship stands as a beckoning model for all. We welcome in particular New Zealand's recently increased international activism, such as its vigorous participation in U.N. peace-keeping operations and leadership on the United Nations Security Council.

The ANZUS rift with New Zealand did not affect overall United States strategic engagement in the Pacific. But the end of the cold war has made effective multilateral cooperation and institution-building more, not less, important to advancing U.S. interests in the region. Thus ANZUS remains an important trans-Pacific anchor for the United States, even as the region develops new means and institutions, such as APEC, to help meet the compelling challenges of our time.

For many years this Member endeavored in the strongest possible terms to impress upon the executive branch that there could be no prospect for restoring security ties while restrictions on political access remained in place. They were offensive to New Zealand sensibilities and frankly counterproductive. Last year the new administration appeared to recognize such and initiated a lengthy policy review, the results of which are now evident.

In this regard, it is to the credit of President Clinton, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, his deputy Mike Owens, the East Asian and Pacific Affairs office at the Department of Defense and Admiral Larson—the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command—that a change in U.S. policy was finally effected.

Likewise, the support and understanding of our staunch ally Australia, which itself outpaced very considerable anti-nuclear pressures in the mid-1980's and with whom we consulted very closely on this issue, is much appreciated. In addition, New Zealand's very able and very fondly regarded Ambassador in

Washington, Dennis McLean, has worked tirelessly over the past several years to restore civil political discourse.

But as the administration made clear, even with civil discourse restored, renewed bilateral security ties will remain problematic until Wellington is prepared to come to grips with its own increasingly anachronistic anti-nuclear ban. Here we all recognize that won't be easy. The divisive and emotional politics of the issue are well understood in Washington.

One unlikely outcome is a unilateral resumption of security cooperation by the United States. Despite enormous fondness for New Zealand, there is no Congressional dissent from the principle of alliance responsibility. Likewise, the Congress remains supportive of one of the crucial keepers of the peace in this century—the U.S. Navy—and our global policy of neither-confirming-nor-denying the presence of nuclear weapons [NCND].

Nevertheless, assuming a majority of New Zealanders still want to have security relations with the United States, as virtually every opinion poll since 1985 has shown, a healing of the ANZUS rift can still be realistically contemplated.

After all, the taproot of Wellington's novel anti-nuclear policy stemmed from New Zealand, indeed world, doubts about the sincerity and capacity of President Reagan in his first years in office to advance arms control. Yet in partial measure Reagan's Evil Empire doctrine has been vindicated by history and subscribed to by a new generation of Russian democrats. It also led to a new era of progressive U.S. leadership on arms control, from the INF treaty to START I and START II. The United States now supports a comprehensive test ban treaty and has proposed eliminating the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons. All tactical nuclear weapons have been removed from U.S. surface naval ships. Even the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone [SPNFZ], long supported by Canberra and Wellington but bitterly opposed by the Pentagon, is now under very active policy review.

In other words, through American leadership on international arms control, the United States has effectually removed the original strategic concerns underlying New Zealand's antinuclear ban. Those concerns cannot logically be the basis for New Zealand objections to renewed security ties.

Likewise, by removing a ban on high-level political contacts, the United States has dramatically improved the diplomatic and psychological climate for considering an eventual resolution of the nuclear issue.

While we all hope that there will eventually be some movement on this issue in Wellington, Americans recognize the genuine and strong public antipathy in New Zealand to nuclear weapons, as reflected in its antinuclear legislation. Given the changed strategic landscape, this Member can see no reason to ask New Zealand to compromise its core principles against nuclear weapons. It is a given of New Zealand public opinion and public policy that we must respect. And those principles need not necessarily conflict with our policy of NCND.

New Zealanders might then reasonably ask, what's the problem? My sense is that its chief-ly in the ban on nuclear powered warships,

the only such legislation in any country of the world. It clearly restricts the operational flexibility of the U.S. Navy. While over 90 percent of the 148 United States vessels to visit New Zealand waters between 1960 and 1984 were conventionally powered, some 10 nuclear propelled vessels did make port calls during that time. While the United States would undoubtedly strive to respect New Zealand sensibilities on this issue, it is impossible to imagine having normal military-to-military cooperation or return to an alliance relationship, if some of our ships can't visit.

Because this problem appears more psychological than substantive, many in Washington were hopeful that the December 1992 report of the authoritative and impartial Somers Commission on nuclear propulsion safety would have stimulated greater domestic debate in New Zealand. Nonetheless, the findings of the report remain timely and significant.

I would only quote from the first finding of the Commission:

The presence in New Zealand ports of nuclear powered vessels of the navies of the United States and United Kingdom would be safe. The likelihood of any damaging emission or discharge of radioactive material from nuclear powered vessels is so remote that it cannot give rise to any rational apprehension.

And as the Somers Commission also pointed out, codes and regulations governing visits by nuclear powered ships would be entirely under New Zealand's sovereign control.

From a congressional perspective, the conceptual framework for resolving the ANZUS rift appears clear. With normal relations now restored by the Clinton administration, the question for New Zealand to decide is how it sees the world and Wellington's role in it; whether its aspirations for a more humane, prosperous, and stable world order includes mutually advantageous security cooperation with the United States.

As America looks forward to working with its friends in building a new Pacific community, now is the time in New Zealand-United States relations to emphasize our shared heritage, our mutual responsibilities, and our common view of the future. Now is the time to underscore our mutual confidence and respect by working together to reinvigorate the ANZUS Alliance.

#### DEFENSE CUTS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee that the defense budget is not being cut enough by the Clinton administration.

Let me repeat that for those who may be in a state of shock. The chairman of the Armed Services Committee has suggested that defense spending has not been cut enough.

Mr. Speaker, I am in a state of shock. For at least a year, the consensus among those who understand this Nation's defense estab-



ishment has been that defense is being cut too much.

It is though some people are in a time warp, Mr. Speaker.

To hear such sentiments, one might think it was 1985, when defense was eating up 27 percent of spending and 7 percent of GNP.

Or perhaps 1991, when we were euphoric over our victory in the cold war.

Maybe some still think it is 1992, when the Bush administration outlined a prudent plan to build our defenses down to 3.6 percent of GNP by 1998.

But it is not 1985, 1991 or 1992, Mr. Speaker. It is 1994, year two of the Clinton administration, and here are the objective facts.

We are now heading into our ninth year of real defense cuts.

Real defense spending has declined by 35 percent since 1985 and procurement has been cut 50 percent.

Defense spending is now at just 4 percent of GNP and 16 percent of spending, and with the Clinton cuts, it is headed to 2.8 percent of GNP and 13 percent of spending by 1998.

It is simply behind the times to blame the defense budget for our budget and domestic woes. The numbers just do not bear that out.

And what are the results of these already draconian cuts, Mr. Speaker?

Well, for starters, even the Clinton administration admits that we are already \$20 billion short of funding necessary to fulfill their own Bottom-Up Review.

At current projections, Air Force structure will be 15 percent below Bottom-Up levels by 1998.

Navy shipbuilding and aviation procurement is already short by \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 1995.

And for the first time in 10 years, the Marine Corps' equipment is less than 90-percent battle ready.

We are going hollow. Mr. Speaker. Again.

And all of this comes at a time when our euphoria of 1991 has given way to reality.

The reality of Vladimir Zhirinovsky.

The reality of North Korea's nuclear bomb.

The reality that the world remains an incredibly unstable and dangerous place.

And the reality that there is only one country capable of leading the civilized world through these turbulent times.

That country is us. Mr. Speaker, and this is no time to talk about further defense cuts.

Indeed, given today's reality, it is high time we begin talking about increasing the defense budget, Mr. Speaker.

#### TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS SEVENTH DISTRICT OLYMPIANS

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to congratulate and pay tribute to four outstanding Olympic athletes who represent the true ethos of the Lillehammer winter games.

The young men from my district in Massachusetts, Jim Herberich of Winchester, a bobsled driver; Jeff Lazaro of Waltham, a forward on the hockey team; John Lilley of Wakefield, a forward on the hockey team; and David Sacco of Malden, also a forward on the hockey team; all embody the Olympic ideal. The teamwork and commitment they exhibited exemplify goals we should all try to attain.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay homage to the immense personal sacrifice made by these individuals. To be an Olympic athlete requires enormous desire, dedication, and determination. The long hours of training and preparation yield little immediate attention or accolades. Fortunately, once every 4 years these athletes have 2 weeks to shine. Jim, John, Jeff, and David are true Olympic heroes of whom all Americans can be proud.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Jim, Jeff, John, and David's parents, friends, family, and many supporters in thanking and congratulating them for their truly Olympic performances.

#### TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH LINN TRAUBMAN

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Elizabeth Linn Traubman, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Elizabeth Linn Traubman is an exceptional public servant who has been serving the needs of her community for 25 years. She has worked with so many, including the elderly, families of retarded children, postsurgical and terminally ill hospital patients, and war veterans. As a full-time volunteer, she was instrumental in the formation of the antiwar group Beyond War now known as the Foundation for Global Community. She has worked to create trust and understanding between those involved in the Middle East conflict. She co-founded monthly dialogs in her home between local Jews and Palestinians and helped organize a 1991 meeting of Israelis and Palestinians in the Santa Cruz Mountains. She also helped organize the 1993 Armenia/Azerbaijan Initiative Conference held in Ben Lomond. In addition, she has been a member of the steering committee of County 2000 since its inception and has helped organize its series of public forums and programs focusing on the future of San Mateo County, CA.

Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth Linn Traubman is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Traubman and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

#### WASHINGTON REPORT— AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 2, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

US agriculture continues its strong recovery from the farm recession of the 1980s. In 1986, farmers' net cash income was about \$48 billion, government spending was a record \$26 billion, and farm exports were \$26 billion. In 1993, net cash income is expected to be \$59 billion—which would surpass last year's record level of \$57.7 billion—government spending was \$16 billion, and exports are expected to remain at the 1992 level of \$42.5 billion. Although the value of exports was stagnant, there was a rise in 1993 in high value exports, particularly dairy, meat and poultry.

Although the typical 1990s farm is still family-owned and operated, it is no longer the small, diverse operation of 60 years ago. In 1930, the nation had roughly 1 billion acres of farmland in 6.3 million farms, and today the same amount of land is in 2.1 million farms. 15% of these farms are responsible for more than 75% of all US farm commodity sales, and the remainder are operations that annually gross \$40,000 or less from farming and rely on off-farm sources for additional income. Indiana is following these trends. In 1992, Indiana had 62,778 farms, compared to 70,506 farms in 1987. While the amount of land in those farms fell from 16,170,895 acres in 1987 to 15,618,831 acres in 1992, the average size of Hoosier farms increased from 229 acres to 249 acres.

#### 1993 AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

Southern Indiana was spared the floods and drought that plagued other regions. Higher prices meant greater profit for those with production to sell, and many Hoosiers recorded bumper crops. Even for those hurt by the disasters, the impact of the crisis is not expected to be as severe or as widespread as in the mid-1980s. Low interest rates, less debt, lower land costs, and government assistance will all help to cushion the effect of the disasters for these farmers. Overall the US farm sector improved slightly in 1993, and, in Indiana, the total value of principal crops rose 10% over the 1992 level.

#### EXPECTED 1994 PERFORMANCE

A return to normal weather in 1994 will set the stage for a more production year for US agriculture. With the recovery from the floods and drought, crop production will likely increase 5 to 10%. Last year's smaller crop and reduced carry over will likely boost prices for many commodities in 1994. Expected larger outputs along with higher crop prices will mean increased income for many farmers this year. Higher prices will increase production costs for livestock and poultry producers, however.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The President has requested \$60.25 billion for US Department of Agriculture (USDA) in fiscal year 1995, of which an estimated \$13 billion will be spent on price and income supports, farm credit, agriculture research, and extension. The President's budget includes several new farm policy recommendations,

including crop insurance reform and elimination of certain export subsidies. Congress will scrutinize the budget request to assure that farmers receive full benefit for each dollar spent.

## TRADE

Opening export markets is critical for US farmers. One out of every three acts of crop-land already goes for export each year, and US productivity continues to rise. In 1976, the US exported almost exactly the same amount of corn as in 1993—1.6 million bushels. But our corn yield has increased almost 50% in those 16 years. Because the US economy cannot consume all the output from the steady rise in farm productivity, expanding global export markets must be a primary policy goal. The growth in the markets for value-added farm products—like corn and soybean meal—will also help absorb the added production.

The NAFTA, which became effective January 1, will phase out barriers in US-Mexican agricultural trade over 15 years. After full implementation of NAFTA, US agricultural exports are expected to be \$2.6 billion higher annually than without the agreement. This year Congress is scheduled to consider implementing legislation to the Uruguay Round of the GATT. Under the agreement, agriculture would be covered by the GATT for the first time and GATT members would be required to make significant cuts in the value and volume of agricultural export subsidies. I know of no single step that would help farmers more than to expand US agricultural exports. New global markets provide the American farmer with exciting opportunities.

## NEW USES

The Clean Air Act of 1990 expanded the role of cleaner fuels, such as ethanol, in fighting air pollution. The Administration recently proposed regulations that would carve out a specific niche for corn-based fuel additives in the reformulated gasoline market. The rule, which will be finalized in June, will help corn growers.

## USDA REORGANIZATION

Discussion of USDA reorganization continues. The Agriculture Secretary can act to streamline and realign headquarters offices and functions and to close or consolidate field offices, but other aspects of his reorganization plan require congressional action. The centerpiece of the plan, which is now under consideration in committee, is a new Farm Services Agency that would carry out price and income support, crop insurance, and farm credit programs, and possibly certain conservation programs. The plan calls for the first and largest cuts to come from USDA headquarters. My goal is to reduce the bureaucracy and save money, while providing improved and farmer friendly service to farmers. The full House is likely to debate the reorganization bill later this spring.

## CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The recent farm acts established programs to encourage soil conservation and address water quality issues. The upcoming reauthorization of the Clean Water Act will again focus attention on agriculture's role in non-point pollution and wetlands conversion; laws governing pesticide sale and use will also be reviewed. I want Congress to look at these proposals with great care to assure that they do not penalize farmers.

## OUTLOOK

Strong economic growth and low interest and inflation rates will continue to help U.S. farmers. They will also benefit from the lowest debt-to-asset ratio—a key indicator of

farm financial health—in 25 years. There will be challenges for US agriculture, including declining price and income supports, increased competition from abroad, lower sales to the former Soviet Union, and reduced US export subsidies under GATT. My view is that US agriculture is in a strong competitive position to succeed over the decade. As we in Congress continue to monitor US agriculture policies in anticipation of farm act renewal next year, my hope is that greater economic growth at home and abroad and stable production expenses will help US farmers strengthen their position as the world's leading producers.

## TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT P. WEST

## HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a good friend and community leader, Dr. Robert P. West of Lee's Summit, who recently died.

Dr. West was an orthodontist in Independence, MO, for 23 years. He was a native of Marshfield, MO. From 1971-72, he taught at the University of Missouri at Kansas City School of Dentistry. He was past president of the Missouri Society. Other community positions included president of the Independence Rotary Club, a member of the board of directors of Second Harvest, and a cofounder of Harvesters. Dr. West was also a fellow of the International College of Dentists and a board member of the American Cancer Society and of the governmental affairs department of the American Association of Orthodontics on the American Dental Political Action Committee.

Educated at UMKC, he received bachelor's degree in science and a doctorate in dentistry from the dentistry school. He received his orthodontics degree from the University of West Virginia, Morgantown.

I extend my most heartfelt condolences to his wife Marge, his parents, and other members of his family. He was truly an outstanding citizen and will be missed by all who knew him.

## TRIBUTE TO MARIANO LUCCA

## HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, a longtime friend and constituent from Buffalo, NY, Mariano A. Lucca, passed away this week at the age of 92. He was a man short in stature but tall in achievement.

Throughout his lifetime, Mariano Lucca was an activist, deeply involved in a variety of community improvement efforts, political affairs, fund-raising events for good causes.

He was particularly active in preserving and promoting Italian-American culture, of which he was most proud. That certainly led to his fascination with Christopher Columbus and eventually resulted in the Federal holiday—Columbus Day—we have observed in October

each year since 1971. Mariano Lucca founded the National Columbus Day Committee, opened an office in Washington in 1966 and relentlessly campaigned, cajoled, and crusaded through the Halls of Congress in support of legislation to create that Federal holiday honoring Columbus. He was irrepressible, dogged, sometimes charming, sometimes irreverent; and, in the end, Mariano Lucca successfully championed Columbus' cause.

Unquestionably, Columbus would have discovered America a lot earlier than 1492 if he had had an advocate of Mariano Lucca's caliber and persistence in the Spanish court.

Mariano was a fascinating man, who left an indelible mark on his community and his Nation. The following article which appeared in the Buffalo News on February 28, 1994, describes in more detail his many activities and accomplishments during a lifetime well spent:

## MARIANO A. LUCCA DIES; COLUMBUS DAY CHAMPION

(By Mike Vogel)

Mariano A. Lucca, a longtime crusader who championed a series of causes in a lifetime that took him from one of the toughest streets in the world to audience halls of Europe, died Sunday (Feb. 27, 1994) in his West Side home after a long illness.

Lucca, the man who made Columbus Day a national holiday, died surrounded by family members in the 7th Street house he had turned into a Columbus and Queen Isabel museum. He was 92.

A Mass of Christian Burial will be offered in Holy Angels Catholic Church at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Lucca was born in 1901 on Canal Street, near the end of that storied street's long tenure as one of the toughest streets in the world.

His father, Sicilian immigrant Francesco Lucca, had taken over management of the Only Theatre, scene of an infamous 1890s murder, at a time when Italians were starting to convert the crime-ridden waterfront district to a poor but respectable "Little Italy" that would be renamed Dante Place. As a child, Lucca and a friend discovered a large mound of human bones in the building's basement.

"I was born at 104 Canal St.," he told the author of a recently published waterfront history. "My mother cut meat until two hours before my birth—my mother had nine children, and my father was a widower with five kids."

In later years, Lucca would claim to have been present at the assassination of President McKinley. Lucca's mother, the month before his birth, had gone to the Pan-Am Exposition to watch his father play the cornet in a band, and Dr. Charles Borzilleri—a pioneer Italian physician and founder of Columbus Hospital—later gave him a certificate attesting to his attendance.

Assassination aside, Lucca's early years sparked a lifelong fascination with politics and the Democratic Party. As a child, he would grab a ginger ale and hide in a stack of casks or flour sacks in his father's saloon to listen as Francesco and influential local and state candidates discussed political affairs.

He was befriended by a young Alfred F. Smith, and much later developed friendships with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and others.

In 1924, after his marriage to the former Clara L. Gugino, the couple honeymooned at



the Democratic National Convention in New York City. Lucca, who staged five unsuccessful congressional bids in the 1950s and 1960s, attended every presidential inauguration since Herbert Hoover, and President Clinton played a saxophone tune for Clara at his inauguration festivities last year.

As a teen-ager, Lucca briefly managed the Only Theater while his father returned temporarily to Sicily for a health cure. As a young man, Lucca investigated workmen's compensation abuses for the U.S. Labor Department.

Soon after his marriage, the diminutive crusader began publishing his own weekly newspaper, the "Warder." His work prompted Buffalo Evening News Editor Alfred H. Kirchofer to publish his reporting and to send him twice to Europe to file stories for this newspaper.

In 1933, he filed a series of stories from Italy, in the form of letters to his father. The stories detailed conditions in that nation and included interviews with Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel, Pope Pius XI and the papal secretary of state who would later become Pope Pius XII.

Lucca confronted Mussolini, during a private audience, by vowing that he wouldn't lower his eyes before the premier, but "only to God!" Mussolini picked the small man up, hugged him and kissed him on both cheeks, and cried, "A real Italian!"

"No, your excellency," Lucca responded, "an American of Italian heritage, of which he is proud!"

In 1935, a second trip abroad took him to Germany and interviews with Adolf Hitler and his top aides.

Resigning from The News shortly afterwards, Lucca began free-lance advertising and public relations work, and founded the Buffalo Publicity Bureau. During World War II he worked as a production expeditor at the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant here, and in the late 1940s began a 12-year career as publisher of the Buffalo Beacon, a weekly newspaper that championed the cause of the underdog.

Always active in promoting Italian culture in this area, Lucca also began a multinational annual series of Mardi Gras pageants in the 1930s to showcase Buffalo's varied ethnic traditions.

He also organized the Buffalo Famine Emergency Committee to aid war-ravaged regions of Poland and Greece in the 1940s, and guided a relief effort to help residents of Rimouski, Quebec, after a devastating fire leveled that town. In 1980 he mobilized clothing collections as the Order of the Sons of Italy moved to aid victims of a massive earthquake in Italy, and he and his wife traveled to that nation to make sure the aid got to the 97 communities in need.

Perhaps his greatest career achievement, though, came in the 1960s, when he successfully campaigned to make Columbus Day a federal holiday. Lucca founded the National Columbus Day Committee and opened an office in Washington in 1966. Two years later, after long and hard lobbying by the crusader from Buffalo, Congress passed Columbus Day legislation and the holiday was inaugurated in October, 1971.

Lucca remained a champion of Columbus and Queen Isabel, and was working on expanding his front-parlor museum at the time of his recent illness and eventual death. The committee staged annual or twice-yearly banquets in Buffalo, with Lucca singling out dozens of local and national figures to honor their community contributions.

Surviving are his wife, Clara, 98, whom he repeatedly described at banquets as the "bundle of sweetness" who had made all his work possible through the years; a son, Fran, a Buffalo-based freelance television producer long associated with WNED-TV; nine grandchildren; seven step grandchildren; 25 great-grandchildren; and two great-great grandchildren.

## WHITEWATER SCANDAL

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, this past week there appeared two editorials, one in the New York Times on February 27 and the other in the Washington Post on February 28, that I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the American people.

When the two most liberal and pro-Clinton papers in America start raising questions about the ethical climate in the White House, you just know something is rotten in Denmark, or in this case Little Rock.

But one thing is certain. The sooner we get to the bottom of this sordid business the better. And we won't have all the answers the American people deserve unless Congress exercises its oversight authority and looks into the Whitewater scandal.

[From the New York Times, February 27, 1994]

## SLOVENLY WHITE HOUSE ETHICS

President Clinton and his helpers keep saying they have nothing to hide on Whitewater. So some evil genie must be making them act as if they do. The latest affront is the boneheaded conclave convened by Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman to give a "heads up" to three White House officials about the Resolution Trust Corporation inquiry into a savings and loan association connected to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton.

Mr. Altman said he wanted to brief Bernard Nussbaum, the White House counsel, Harold Ickes, the deputy chief of staff, and Margaret Williams, the First Lady's chief of staff, on when the statute of limitations would run out on the R.T.C. investigation of Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

That is an interesting question and not unrelated to other questions that Republicans on the Senate Banking Committee and other reasonably curious Americans would like to have answered. Here are four:

1. Was Madison used to convert Clinton campaign funds to personal funds for the then Governor?

2. Did a regulator appointed by Governor Clinton go easy on Madison because it was owned by the Clinton's political ally, James McDougal, who was also the Clinton's business partner in the Whitewater Development Company?

3. Did the Clintons pay the same amount of money for their half share of Whitewater that Mr. McDougal paid for his? This question is important because it bears on whether Mr. Clinton, while Governor, received gifts or claimed undeserved tax deductions in connection with Whitewater.

4. Did Mrs. Clinton's law firm behave properly in its dealings with Madison and bank regulators?

Given that such questions are now before a special counsel and the R.T.C., a meeting be-

tween Mr. Altman and top White House aides was improper on its face. It could never have taken place in a White House that had even a rudimentary respect for the common-sense rules on conflict of interest. The Clinton team has taken the nation back to the sham ethics of the early Reagan Administration. That crowd believed conflicts of interest could not exist since they could not conceive of letting any law or rule of propriety interfere with the political and financial interests of the President or his buddies.

The stated reason for this meeting will not wash. Information on the statute of limitations could be had from the newspapers or a brief memo from the R.T.C. legal staff. Senator Alfonse D'Amato and Representative Jim Leach therefore have reason to suspect that the goal of the meeting was to control political damage or compromise the R.T.C.'s investigation. Who knows what the White House has learned about the R.T.C. findings? After all, it was only through Mr. D'Amato's efforts that the Government released an R.T.C. document suggesting that Mrs. Clinton's law firm had failed at proper disclosure of its dealings with Madison.

In response to bad publicity, Mr. Altman has recused himself from the R.T.C. inquiry on Whitewater. His R.T.C. deputy should now take over all his duties at the agency until a permanent director is appointed. Senator Donald Riegle, the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, needs to step up his committee's oversight activities. Other Democrats like Senator John Kerry need to cease their myopic defense of Mr. Clinton on a matter about which neither the Senator nor the public has been fully informed.

Opposition leaders are right when they say that a Republican White House that so recklessly meddled in the Justice Department, the R.T.C. and other agencies would be shelled with endless Congressional investigations. It is time for the Democratic Congressional leaders, Thomas Foley and George Mitchell, to try to educate this White House about the normal protocols of governance. Explaining what Representative Leach meant when he said "arms length" would be a start.

Clinton aides behave as if their President had deep deposits of public trust. In fact, that account was pretty slim when Mr. Clinton got to Washington, and it is just about tapped out now.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 28, 1994]

## WHITEWATER RECUSAL

Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman's decision to recuse himself from all matters relating to the investigation of the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan failure was belated but proper. Besides his personal friendship with President and Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Altman also serves as acting chief of the Resolution Trust Corp. It's the independent federal agency charged with disposing of collapsed savings and loans and pursuing civil and criminal cases against those associated with the failures, including officers, borrowers, accountants and lawyers.

Mr. Altman's disclosure last Thursday that he had recently briefed White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and two top aides to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton on how the RTC would proceed with potential claims growing out of Madison's failure drew Republican charges that the White House was improperly involved in a case that affects the Clintons personally. On Friday, Mr. Altman said that while his briefing was confined to procedural issues confronting the RTC and not matters related to the Madison case, he had exercised "bad judgment" by initiating contact with

the White House. "If I had it to do all over again, I wouldn't," he said. There are good reasons, however, why he should never have entertained the idea of going over to the White House in the first place.

Mrs. Clinton and her former Rose Law Firm partners represented Madison in the mid-1980s. Her firm also sued Madison's accountants on behalf of the federal government in 1989. The Clintons were also business partners with James McDougal, owner of the failed Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan. The Clinton-McDougal joint investment in the Whitewater land venture also had a banking relationship with Madison. It was inappropriate for the head of an independent regulatory agency to give a "heads up" (to use Mr. Altman's words) to White House advisers of the Clintons who are his friends and who are also potential defendants in RTC civil suits.

If, however, it was wrong for appearances sake for Mr. Altman to offer a briefing, it was inappropriate for the same reason for Mr. Nussbaum, deputy chief of staff Harold Ickes and Mrs. Clinton's chief of staff Margaret Williams to accept the invitation. The Whitewater probe is a personal matter for the Clintons and does not involve the presidency. With the hiring of private attorney David Kendall to represent the Clintons' interests in "Whitewater," White House staff, absent a showing of an official link to the White House, should keep their hands off the probe.

#### TRIBUTE TO RUTH HASLEGRAVE

##### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished individual from Rhode Island who has, through her dedication, hard work, and professionalism, served the people of Rhode Island proudly.

Ruth Haslegrave of Riverside, RI, has been a member of the Girl Scouts of America for 75 years. Ruth joined the Girl Scout organization in 1919, and since then, she has enriched the lives of many young girls and women in this State. Ruth's commitment to this outstanding organization for so many years sets a wonderful example for today's young people to emulate.

The Girl Scouts are recognizing this distinguished woman on the occasion of her 75th anniversary in Girl Scouting and are commemorating her legacy of leadership by erecting a flagpole in her honor.

In addition to her contribution to Girl Scouts, Ruth was a member of the emergency relief team for the American Legion and unselfishly devoted her time, talents, and courageous spirit to assist her neighbors and community during times of great adversity.

Mr. Speaker, there are few Americans who have in their lifetime given so much to their community and to young people, and I would urge my fellow colleagues to join me in honoring this outstanding public servant.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

##### TRIBUTE TO SHIRLEY MOORE

##### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Shirley Moore, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Shirley Moore is an exceptional public servant who is the founder and endowment director of Project REACH, an organization dedicated to providing recreation to children and teenagers with disabilities. Under her direction, Project REACH has developed into a multisite recreation program that is the only one of its kind in northern California. In 1982, Shirley Moore received the Peninsula Community Foundation's Outstanding Service to the Community Award. After 10 years of serving as the executive director of Project REACH, she is now developing a \$500,000 endowment fund for the agency. Because of her tireless efforts, she has already reached more than half that goal.

Mr. Speaker, Shirley Moore is an outstanding citizen of California's 14th Congressional District and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ms. Moore and congratulate her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

##### TRIBUTE TO ALEX W. BUSSEY

##### HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Alex W. Bussey, the Assistant Regional Commissioner for Field Operations for the New York region of the Social Security Administration. Mr. Bussey will be honored on March 4, 1994, by his colleagues for 38 years of Federal service. Because he will be retiring in early March, this honor will represent the pinnacle of Mr. Bussey's success and diligent work.

Mr. Bussey has clearly done much to deserve this distinction. He was the first African-American to hold the position of assistant regional commissioner for field operations, or even a position similar to this one, in the New York region. In addition, he was the recipient of the Commissioner's Citation in 1979 and 1988 and the Commissioner's Leadership Award in 1991. His dedication and outstanding performance is known throughout the agency. Since taking over this position in 1980, he has made a point of visiting each of his 135 offices, which are located in New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This feat, which was unprecedented, enabled him to keep in close contact and to provide meaningful direction to each of his offices.

Mr. Bussey truly understands the meaning of social mobility. After receiving his B.A. de-

gree from Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, he joined the Social Security Administration in 1956 as a claims representative. He quickly advanced in his field and held various positions of increasing responsibility. By 1968 he was promoted to district manager at the uptown district office. As a result of his accomplishments as district manager, he was appointed to the position of regional representative in the Health and Human Services Office of Family Benefits Planning in 1971. He soon assumed the position of senior State relations officer and in 1976 he was named the Deputy Assistant Commissioner of SSI. He assumed his current position as the Director of Assistance programs in 1980. As the Assistant Regional Commissioner for Field Operations, he is responsible for directing the administration of Social Security and supplemental benefit payments to over 3½ million people in the New York region.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the Social Security Administration in congratulating Alex Bussey for his 38 years of service. Furthermore, I would like to wish him continued success and happiness. His dedication and advancement should be an inspiration for all people.

#### STEWARDS OF THE LAND

##### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have Roger and Debby Bowe of San Jon, NM, in Washington today. The Bowes are being honored for their commitment to preserving our environment as they manage and operate the Rafter F Cattle Co.

As a third-generation farmer, Roger Bowe understands the importance of caring for the land and preserving it for future generations. Roger Bowe spends his days nurturing and cultivating the same land that his grandfather homesteaded in the early 1900's.

The Bowes have adopted sound conservation policies which also have increased the productivity and value of their land. The Bowes environmental stewardship has resulted in nearly doubling the stocking rates since 1983 and has cut production costs per pound of beef in half. The Bowes' cattle move through a grazing system of 54 paddocks based on nutrition and growth rates of the forage. The results of this conservation practice have resulted in better vegetation cover, cleaner water, and less silt in stock ponds. Increased forage has meant more forage for antelope and other wildlife.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Bowes on their commitment to protecting and preserving our environment. It is my hope that other farmers and ranchers across our great Nation will follow the leadership that the Bowes have pioneered in conservation and preservation.



## TRIBUTE TO JOE RUTHERFORD

## HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, last month one of the Toledo Public School's most distinguished educators and administrators, Mr. Joe Rutherford, retired after 37 years of service to our community. His counsel and wisdom will be sorely missed.

Joe Rutherford has done it all in his career. He began as a math teacher, moved on to become a principal, a superintendent, and since 1978, the director of legislative services for the Toledo Public Schools. It was my pleasure to know and work with Joe in all these capacities. I always have been impressed by the energy and commitment he brings to his life and his desire to do what is best for the community, especially our students.

Joe Rutherford's service to our community did not stop at the end of his busy days at the Toledo Public Schools. He possesses a long and impressive record of service to other organizations in our community, our State, and our Nation. He is a man of many talents and those who have benefited from his generosity are eternally grateful.

On behalf of the Toledo Public Schools—its educators, administrators, students, and alumni—I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Joe Rutherford for his many years of service to our community. He made a difference and built a better future for our community.

## COURAGE AWARDS

## HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Kate McLean and Gillian Pelham for their exceptional courage and strength during a time of extreme hardship.

Kate and Gillian were the two young people with Polly Klaas when she was abducted by a stranger from her home in Petaluma, CA. On the night Polly was taken, Kate and Gillian displayed great bravery by remaining calm in the face of danger.

In the trying days and weeks that followed Polly's abduction, Kate and Gillian's courage did not falter. These young girls demonstrated an inner strength uncommon to people of any age. At the same time Kate and Gillian were coping with the abduction of their friend and their own victimization, they withstood intense examination of their actions on the night Polly disappeared, and, of their entire lives.

Kate and Gillian acted as only heroes do.

I would also like to commend the Polly Klaas Foundation for their extraordinary efforts during the search for Polly, and for their ongoing efforts to protect and invest in our children. There are many individuals who have devoted incredible amounts of time and energy to building the Polly Klaas Foundation, including Polly's parents—Eve Nichol and Marc Klaas. I know that the Polly Klaas Foundation will con-

tinue to make an important difference in the lives of many children.

Finally, I would like to commend the United For Courage program, directed by Joanne Masokowski, for creating a greater awareness of the significant contribution children make to combat illegal activity. United For Courage provides a valuable and much-needed service that offers encouragement to young people and will help to end the cycle of abuse that harms too many of our children.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT—H.R. 3759

## HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, as a resident of Los Angeles who was awakened along with my wife by the jolt on January 17 with just enough time to run to my baby's bedside and ensure her safety, I can truly appreciate the personal terror and destruction wreaked by the Northridge earthquake.

As a member of California's congressional delegation and former State assemblyman, I understand the urgent need and responsibility for the State and Federal Government to appropriate critical emergency assistance funds. It was for this reason that I worked hard with my colleagues from California to craft a solid and comprehensive emergency aid bill which could gain the support of a majority of the Members of this House.

Many of us from California fought tenaciously and were pleased to win \$7.8 billion in emergency funding for victims of the Los Angeles area earthquake; \$685 million was also included in the emergency appropriations bill, designated H.R. 3759, to finish off the emergency aid effects necessitated by the Midwest floods of 1993 and \$315 million was earmarked for final emergency efforts for the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 in northern California.

Unfortunately, as this emergency appropriations bill evolved, it began to include much more than just emergency relief and assistance. How did the \$8.8 billion for earthquake and flood assistance balloon to the \$11 billion amount appropriated in the final House/Senate joint conference report? The \$2.2 billion in additional spending that was attached to this conference bill is hardly pocket change.

I cannot in good conscience vote for the conference report which superseded H.R. 3759. Yes, I do believe the people of Los Angeles deserve Federal earthquake aid; I voted for H.R. 3759 when it came before the full House on February 3, 1994. However, I will vote against the House/Senate conference report because I am opposed to the earthquake assistance bill being used to include additional expenditures and policies unrelated to genuine emergency aid.

The integrity of the goal to provide emergency assistance was eroded as agencies and Members of Congress tacked on increased funding requests having nothing to do with emergency aid. Particularly disturbing for me was the unwarranted \$1.2 billion—I repeat, \$1

billion, \$200 million—handed over to the Department of Defense. I spoke out against this additional funding on the House floor when I supported Representative Barney Frank's unsuccessful amendment to delete the defense funding. It never should have been included in an emergency appropriations bill. This emergency assistance bill has nothing to do with the Defense Department.

This is just one example of how \$8.8 billion becomes \$11 billion. When emergencies strike, Congress indeed owes affected constituencies quick and deliberative action. However, it should never be a time for a come-one-come-all money giveaway.

Other legislative policy agendas are also being pushed forward in the earthquake supplemental appropriations. For example, \$117.2 million will be made available for cooperative space ventures between the Republic of Russia and the United States; \$10 million has been placed in this bill for the renovation and preservation of Penn Station in New York City. Additionally, more than \$1 million has been set aside for Senate congressional operations. What do these have to do with emergency assistance? Nothing, which is exactly my point. They do not belong in this bill.

Other Members of Congress are misusing this emergency appropriations bill as an opportunity to advance immigration policy. Changes were made in FEMA benefits for undocumented individuals affected by the earthquake. The final amendment adopted in the Senate, which required FEMA to determine the legal status of those applying for disaster assistance, was crafted in a matter of hours. How will individuals who lost everything prove they are citizens? How will those permanently locked out of their apartment complexes recover the necessary documentation in a timely manner?

This policy is unworkable and inherently discriminatory. Furthermore, the amendment overburdens FEMA and the INS. FEMA's first priority ought to center around providing assistance to those in need, and the INS needs to concentrate its work along our borders to prevent illegal immigration in the first place. These are issues that deserve deliberation and investigation, not cursory political negotiations. If representatives believe in the necessity of limiting FEMA assistance to undocumented populations, such a policy should have been debated and scrutinized during the full legislative process.

Everyone loses when ill-prepared and hasty deals are struck to placate Members with political agendas that stretch beyond emergency assistance. It is critical for all to realize that the emergency supplemental appropriations stretches beyond emergency assistance for distressed communities. As a Member of Congress and as a representative for the residents of Los Angeles, I have a fervent commitment, indeed a profound obligation, to fight for our earthquake victims. Unfortunately, in the end, the conference report legislation, with its tortured formulation process and inexcusable inclusion of unrelated expenditures and policies, has become a bill can no longer support.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to explain my efforts and, lamentably, my disappointment regarding the emergency aid legislation directed to help the victims of the Los Angeles area earthquake.

## STANDARDIZED MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

## HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when affordability must be a central tenet of Defense Department acquisition, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a program that will reduce costs while rationalizing and modernizing the control and monitoring systems in the Navy's surface fleet. This system, the standardized monitoring and control system [SMCS] has recently been the subject of a feature article in *Surface Warfare*, the Navy's journal for professionals in this area. It is manufactured by my constituents at CAE-Link Corp. in Binghamton, NY.

The standard monitoring and control system will bring the surface fleet into the digital age. Not only will it permit a vessel to operate more efficiently, but SMCS should also increase survivability and reduce costs for training operations, maintenance, manpower, and spare parts. The system's cost is modest when compared to the total costs associated with the control systems now in place.

These innovations can also be tied to a state-of-the-art battle damage control system [BDCS], which is also built by CAE-Link. BDCS will allow operation in high-threat situations and enable crews to be trained in how to handle many different scenarios on shipboard. Both systems are now operating effectively in the surface fleet. Binghamton is proud that its products are contributing immensely to the safe, successful, and efficient operation of our fleet as it sails into the next century.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent that the article "21st Century Engineers Enter New Frontier" appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## 21ST-CENTURY ENGINEERS ENTER NEW FRONTIER

(By Lt. Jon P. Walman)

Computer networks and advanced electronics are no longer the sole domain of twidgets and ops types in CIC. Snipes, putdown those green logs and man your keyboards! With the recent commissioning of Osprey (MHS-51)-class coastal minehunters, the soon-to-be built LPD 17-class amphibious assault ships and planned upgrades to Arleigh Burke destroyers, a new era of digital electronics for integrated machinery control and monitoring has arrived.

As more and more bits of information are able to be collected, condensed and passed from one place to another, computer technology continues to dramatically change just about every industry in America. The advent of digital control technology, for example, has had a profound impact in industries such as manufacturing (process control), military/commercial aircraft design and more recently, combatant shipbuilding. Ever wondered how two pilots can effectively control a Boeing 757 with two gas turbine engines and all the electronic and auxiliary systems that support it? The answer is digital control technology.

The introduction of gas-turbine propulsion to naval combatants in the early 1970s marked the beginning of widespread use of electronics and automation in engineering

spaces. Since then, improved hardware and software design has led to the highly automated and intelligent DDG-51 machinery control system.

The Osprey's AN/SSQ-109 Machinery/Ship Control System (M/SCS), however, is a fully integrated monitoring and control system that uses distributed processing, a triplicated databus and a CRT-based man-machine interface. Designed by CAE Electronics, SSQ-109 is also the first integrated system that allows both steering and propulsion to be controlled from the pilot house, CIC or the central control station.

In the same manner Arleigh Burke destroyers use six central microcomputers (AN/UYS-44) for a system that monitors and controls the functions, health and status of its engineering plant, the SSQ-109 system uses three distributed computers (enclosed in three data acquisition enclosures) to control and monitor hull, mechanical and electrical systems (H.M. & E) systems aboard Osprey. The SSQ-109's distributed computer architecture and fully digital electronics expand system functionality to include: propulsion machinery; steering control; auxiliary/ancillary machinery; electrical power generation/distribution machinery; trend monitoring; integral electronic telegraph system; integral Voith Schneider propeller controllers; built-in-testing to the single line-replaceable unit; damage control and monitoring; combat systems interface.

## COMMONALITY AND MODULARITY

By incorporating distributed software and built-in hardware redundancy, the SSQ-109 M/SCS provides a highly reliable, rapid-response system which enhances total ship survivability and affordability through commonality. All associated hardware and software is modular by design to ensure maximum interchangeability and minimum life-cycle cost. More importantly, because the software modules are common to all digital platform controllers, man-machine interface (MMI) functions and remote data-acquisition units, battle damage to a central processing unit—where a single point of failure would severely limit a ship's machinery systems—is otherwise avoided.

Distributed computers effectively coordinate engine power and changeover, monitor electrical switchboard loads, and control propeller pitch and auxiliary systems using the common software suite. All operation software is capable of on-line calibration and is based on erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) that allows (with the appropriate built-in safeguards) for on-line, software changes of set points.

The CRT-based MMI software resides in the operator consoles and displays the color pages used to monitor and control platform machinery. Each color CRT display uses a hierarchically organized mimic-page format which allows the operator to monitor the status and control machinery from any of the M/SCS consoles.

In addition, a built-in-test (BIT) system provides continuous diagnostics of electronic components to any of 36 single line-replaceable units (LRU)—this compares to more than 200 LRUs used in previously built Navy machinery control systems. Displayed automatically on the operator consoles, BIT messages have the reduced Mean Time to Repair of less than 20 minutes.

The SSQ-109 M/SCS represents the baseline for monitoring and control systems of the future. The Navy has contracted CAE-Link to design and build the advanced development model (ADM) for the Navy's Standard Monitoring and Control System (SMCS). In sup-

port of affordability through commonality, the Navy's strategy is to eventually use SMCS as the standard control system aboard all Navy ships, both new construction and back-fit.

"Unquestionably, one of the principal drivers for the development of this system is the realization of cost savings from and adaptability of technologies now available in private industry," said CAPT G.R. Whaley, Head of Controls and Monitoring Systems Group, Engineering Directorate of NAVSEA.

SMCS will expand upon SSQ-109 functionality by incorporating enhanced equipment health monitoring, combat systems support, damage control and onboard training features.

## EQUIPMENT HEALTH MONITORING

Today's surface ship engineers, especially steam engineers, from fireman to chief engineer, bear the time and labor-intensive task of reading, logging and analyzing machinery plant data on a continuous basis. These duties are vitally important to ensuring the safe operation of the plant. Unfortunately, engineers haven't had much support from advanced computer technology in meeting these essential requirements—until now.

New equipment health monitoring (EHM) software acts as the enabling technology which gathers and archives operating information on a computer hard drive and permits analysis of equipment sensor data to assist in determining machinery faults. This can eliminate the need to maintain a multitude of engineering logs and save an engineer a great deal of time spent evaluating data and formulating a meaningful analysis. The EHM software: gathers and stores information such as running hours, number of starts, fuel consumption and number of washes (gas turbine); provides trend plots and all sensor information; collects and analyzes vibration data from fitted sensors and allow external inputs from portable vibration-monitoring devices; compares gas path data from the gas turbines to model data and highlights deviations from the norms; records engine performance data for gas-turbine and diesel steady-state operating conditions; keeps a maintenance log to determine the type and frequency of maintenance actions.

Additionally, the trend analyses performed by EHM software serve as an ideal foundation for condition-based maintenance (CBM). This new maintenance philosophy bases preventive maintenance actions upon equipment condition instead of its expected life cycle (time-based). CBM is proving to have significant maintenance and cost benefits.

## UNITING DECKS ABOVE AND BELOW

The combat systems interface is a planned subsystem of the SMCS that will integrate information from both combat and machinery control systems under one data-control system. An electronic gateway with the combat system will provide immediate combat-threat alerts to the machinery control system and can be set to automatically increase machinery readiness. This datalink will also be integrated with damage control programs and data bases to help determine the extent of equipment damage.

In addition, the SMCS will be capable of tailoring a ship's H, M and E systems to support its immediate mission as defined by the ship's doctrine. Software-controlled load shedding, for example, is accomplished by independently selecting support systems that are essential to a particular mission and giving them a higher priority than less-important systems. When power is limited



due to battle damage or a major accident, this capability enables a ship to continue its mission with uninterrupted support from vital systems.

#### TOTAL SHIP SURVIVABILITY

Fast control-system response times for combat, machinery and damage control are critical to the safe operation and survivability of a ship. Consequently, CAE-Link is expanding its digital control technology to include a damage control system in support of TSS.

Rapid exchange of damage control information is revolutionizing damage control procedures on board USS *Anzio* commanded by CAPT P.M. Balisle. The prototype Battle Damage Control System (BDCS) is a nine-node computer network that provides instantaneous damage control communications throughout the ship and offers real-time decision aids to assist in fighting a damaged ship.

By displaying battle damage, fire-fighting status, combat systems readiness and other critical information to each node, the BDCS eliminates the need for grease-pencil status boards and plotting. Instead, the system allows repair party officers and warfare supervisors to simultaneously communicate the DCA, CSOW and CO using DC and CSOSS symbology, minimizing the need for sound-powered phone talkers and message runners.

Running from distributed, IBM-compatible 80486 computers tied together on Ethernet, CRT windows display information such as ship drawings, combat systems and engineering readiness and deactivation diagrams, compartment check-off lists, a main space fire doctrine check-off list, repair-locker inventories and a Commander's Summary for each area. It also contains programs for plotting detailed damage control status, setting boundaries, calculating stability and estimating battle damage.

Another feature of the BDCS is its on-board training capability which allows damage control training teams to develop scenarios, from a daily inport fire drill to a complex TSS exercise. Recorded and played back to the crew these scenarios serve as a highly accurate post exercise report as well as a valuable interactive training tool.

The advantages of fully digital machinery control systems installed in Osprey and planned for the LPD 17 (formerly LX) and later variants of Arleigh Burke destroyers are particularly valuable during the Navy's transition to a smaller force. Faced with stringent operational and maintenance (O&M) budgets, surface Navy leaders realize that these systems not only help to improve material readiness, but also lower operating costs by minimizing hardware and manpower requirements.

Although it seems as if it would require a "computer whiz" to operate and understand the advanced electronics associated with a machinery control system, this is simply not the case. The basic principles can be learned quickly by engineers totally unfamiliar with the system and its method of operation. Moreover, the embedded training available with SSQ-109, BDCS and SMCS allows operators to develop and maintain their proficiency inport of at sea.

## NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD an excellent column written by my colleague from Indiana, Mr. HAMILTON, about the Pressler amendment and nuclear proliferation in South Asia.

Chairman HAMILTON makes the point, quite correctly, that the Pressler amendment hasn't worked, and encourages India to avoid meaningful negotiations with Pakistan because current United States policy punishes only Pakistan. My colleague calls for replacing the Pressler amendment with a more even-handed policy that would pursue attainable goals, such as encouraging both India and Pakistan to take part in regional negotiations toward reversing the nuclear arms race.

I agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by my colleague. In fact, I have advocated replacing the Pressler amendment with a more clearly thought-out policy for a number of years. I hope all of my colleagues will read Lee's thoughtful piece and support efforts to develop a workable, more effective policy toward nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia this year.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 22, 1994]

#### BOMB SCARES

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

American nonproliferation policy in South Asia isn't working. Both India and Pakistan have the capacity to develop nuclear weapons in short order. The barn door is open, the horse long gone.

This troubling fact should guide Congress and the Clinton Administration in the next few months as they reconsider the Pressler amendment, which has driven U.S. policy on the issue since 1985. The amendment, sponsored by Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota, bans most U.S. aid to Pakistan unless the President certifies that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device.

The aim was to induce Pakistan to forgo its nuclear capability. Unfortunately, the premise is obsolete. Since 1990, U.S. officials have been unable to make such a certification, and U.S. assistance and military sales to Pakistan have all but dried up.

This policy has damaged U.S. relations with Pakistan. A long partnership has been undermined by feelings of suspicion and betrayal. As U.S. influence in Pakistan has declined, Chinese and Iranian influence has increased. Our impact on democracy and human rights has diminished at a time when Pakistan is trying to break with its authoritarian past. Our ability to stem the flow of drugs from the region—the second-largest supplier of heroin to the U.S.—has been undercut.

These costs might have been acceptable if our nonproliferation policy were working. But it isn't. Pakistan clearly has no intention of complying with the Pressler requirements. Instead, our policy risks pushing Pakistan into the arms of renegade states like Iran, Libya or North Korea, which would pay handsomely for Pakistani nuclear secrets. And the policy encourages India to avoid meaningful negotiations with Pakistan, since it is content with a policy that punishes only Pakistan.

The solution is not to abandon our nonproliferation goals for South Asia, but to pursue attainable ones. Recognizing that both India and Pakistan have nuclear capacities, we need to offer both of them incentives to work toward a nuclear-free South Asia.

The need could hardly be more urgent. James Woolsey, the Director of Central Intelligence, recently named South Asia as the most likely place for the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. And failing to stop the spread of nuclear weapons in South Asia would make it harder to keep such weapons out of the hands of Iran, Iraq and other would-be nuclear powers.

A realistic nonproliferation strategy for South Asia would start out with these four objectives:

First, it would focus on negotiating a comprehensive test ban, something the U.S., Pakistan and India can all agree on.

Second, it would work for a global ban on the production of nuclear material—another area where there is considerable agreement among the three countries.

Third, it would seek a ban on deploying missiles in the subcontinent—a substantial step toward a nuclear-safe South Asia.

Fourth, it would try to draw the Chinese into the South Asian dialogue, since our nonproliferation efforts in South Asia can succeed only if India's concerns about China are adequately addressed.

There are other ways to advance our nonproliferation agenda. We should urge both India and Pakistan to be full participants in next year's conference to review the Nonproliferation Treaty. And we should hold out South Africa's decision to disclose and abandon its nuclear weapons programs as a model for the Asian subcontinent.

Once India and Pakistan are co-operating on nonproliferation, we can pursue other important goals—co-operation at the U.N. and on global hot spots, drug control, democracy and human rights.

Repealing the Pressler amendment would be controversial, as the Clinton Administration learned when it raised the possibility last November. But by revising our policy to reflect reality in South Asia, we stand a much better chance of achieving not only our nonproliferation objectives but other important goals.

## PROJECT LONG ISLAND: A CENTURY COUNCIL COALITION

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have recently become aware of the formation of a new community coalition to combat drunken driving and underage drinking problems in Nassau and Suffolk Counties called Project Long Island: A Century Council Coalition.

This coalition of leading Long Island business, political, media, and education officials seeks to solve problems of abuse through public-private cooperation on a level unprecedented on this issue in the Second Congressional District. Project Long Island's first initiative is illustrative of the benefits of working together.

Project Long Island obtained the support of the Long Island Taxi and Transportation Oper-

ators Association in an intensive holiday season effort that provided more than 1,200 Long Islanders who had consumed too much alcohol to drive with a free ride home. An ongoing designated driver campaign is planned with the support of the local chapters of the New York State Restaurant Association and United Restaurant, Hotel, Tavern Association of New York.

Plans are also underway for other legislative, education, and enforcement programs designed to make the abuse of alcohol socially unacceptable. This innovative campaign is being supported by the Century Council, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to reducing drunk driving and underage drinking problems throughout the United States. The council was founded by a small group of concerned brewers, vintners, distillers, and wholesalers. It is currently supported by more than 750 firms.

I am delighted to see such a powerful combination of community leaders and organizations joining together to solve an all too common problem. I wholeheartedly commend the efforts of the Century Council and everyone involved.

#### UPDATE ON SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for many years, I have been deeply concerned over the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which was invaded and occupied by Indonesia in 1975 and has since been the scene of widespread repression and human suffering. At least 100,000 of a population of less than 700,000 perished since the occupation began, far from the spotlight of international attention. The world was also shocked by the televised images of the massacre of perhaps more than 250 people that took place at Santa Cruz cemetery on November 12, 1991. Both before the 1991 massacre and subsequently, I have been joined by numerous colleagues of both parties in the House and Senate in expressing concern about this situation.

Last March, I was gratified to see the strong stand of the Clinton administration at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, where the United States for the first time voted for a resolution on the East Timor situation. Thereafter, in July, President Clinton raised the issue of human rights in East Timor when he met with Indonesian President Suharto in Tokyo. President Clinton deserves credit for taking these actions.

Nonetheless, the news from East Timor has continued to be extremely disturbing. A letter of January 14, 1994 by East Timor's highly respected Roman Catholic bishop, Carlos Ximenes Belo, outlines recent instances of torture and brutality, as well as problems of missionary priests who are seeking extension of their residency visas. These accounts are consistent with similar reports received by other church and human rights organizations over the past 6 months, and belie the contention

that the situation in East Timor is improving. The consistent nature of the repression in East Timor makes it clear that until and unless there is an unmistakable policy decision on the part of the Indonesian military, systematic abuse of East Timor's people will continue.

Consistent and assiduous American diplomatic pressure on Indonesia's leaders is needed to encourage Indonesia to respect human rights in East Timor and bring about a long overdue peace for its long-suffering people. Now is not the time to relax such pressures. The East Timor question is being discussed once again in March at this year's session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission. I strongly recommend that the Clinton administration continue to support human rights and peace initiatives on East Timor at the United Nations in both New York and Geneva, and in regular high-level diplomatic exchanges with the Indonesian Government. I call upon my colleagues to support such efforts. The situation in East Timor demands no less.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I have attached some excerpts of Bishop Belo's January 14, 1994 letter.

#### EXCERPTS FROM THE BISHOP BELO'S LETTER

(1) With this letter, I would like to let you know that torture continues in East Timor. On December 23, 1993 in the parish of Ossu, County of Viqueque, the military captured several young Catholics, beat them, tortured them and forced them to declare that they participated in a subversive meeting. On January 4, 1994 in Dili, the military were waiting for a young man named Salvador Sarmiento, who is a student at the Pastoral Institute, and when he left the classroom they took him, stuck him in a military vehicle and took him to a place where he was kicked, beaten, tortured, until he was almost dead. Then they forced his parents, who are illiterate, to declare that they had seen their son participate in subversive meetings. With these kinds of injustices, they want to force a declaration that Father Sancho Amaral is a priest who is against Indonesia.

(2) We have problems with regard to three of our Salesian missionaries. The military do not want to extend the visas of Father Locatelli (Italian), Father Andres Calleja (Spaniard) and Father Joao de Deus (Portuguese), because they say that the three are helping Fretilin.

(3) The third problem has to do with our young people. The Indonesian authorities have taken more than 400 young East Timorese to Java with the promise of work. When they arrived there, they were distributed amongst a number of factories without keeping the initial agreement, there were changes of factory and the young people did not receive a sufficient salary. Many of the young East Timorese in Jakarta suffer like slaves. Two of them have died already. Others are being persecuted and beaten. It is great injustice and suffering.

#### AMERICAN-UKRAINIAN RELATIONSHIP

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 2, 1994*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following commu-

nique from the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

#### COMMUNIQUE

To foster a closer American-Ukrainian relationship, a group of concerned American and Ukrainian citizens, acting in their private capacities, have established a joint American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee. Through a consultative process, the Committee will seek to identify opportunities for closer political and economic cooperation between our two countries.

The Committee's inaugural meeting was held in Washington on February 24. The participants included the following:

On the American side:

Dwayne O. Andreas, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive of Archer Daniels Midland Company; Zbigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Adviser; Gen. John R. Galvin, USA(Ret.) of West Point, former NATO Commander; Michael H. Jordan, Chairman and Chief Executive of Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State; George Soros, Soros Fund Management.

On the Ukrainian side:

Kostyantyn Petrovych Morozov, former Minister of Defense; Dmytro Vasylyovych Pavlychko, Chairman, Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs of Ukrainian Parliament; Borys Ivanovych Tarasyuk, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Volodymyr Oleksandrovych Sumin, Chairman, Council of Entrepreneurs of Ukraine. In addition, present at the meeting were Ambassador Oleh Grygorovych Bilorus and Yuliy Yakovlevych Ioffe, Head of the Ukrainian Trade Mission in Washington, and former Deputy Prime Minister.

Unavoidably absent from the meeting were two American members (Frank Carlucci, Carlyle Group, and former Secretary of Defense; and Malcolm S. Forbes, President and Chief Executive Officer, Forbes Magazine) and three Ukrainian members (Viktor Mykhaylovych Pynzenyk, former Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reform and People's Deputy, Parliament of Ukraine; Anton Denysovych Buteiko, advisor to the President of Ukraine; and Volodymyr Borysovych Hrynyov, Deputy, Parliament of Ukraine).

Those present agreed on the following basic principles:

1. That an independent and secure Ukraine, in its internationally recognized borders, is in the U.S. national interest;

2. That a closer American-Ukrainian relationship is not directed at any other state; and that the United States should pursue an evenhanded relationship with both Russia and Ukraine, specifically in regard to high level visits, economic aid, and other forms of cooperation;

3. That a cooperative Ukrainian-Russian relationship, based on respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of other norms and principles of international law, is not only in the interest of both these countries but also in America's interest;

4. It is essential to create new mechanisms of American-Ukrainian consultations on national security issues, including its military, economic, technological, environmental, and informational components;

5. That a comprehensive reform program for the Ukrainian economy, that will inspire public confidence by instilling hope in the citizenry for a better future, is an overdue and urgent necessity;

6. That the United States should take the lead in the development of comprehensive G-



7, IMF, and World Bank support for such a program.

To further the above goals, a number of specific recommendations were discussed. They will be pursued in greater depth by the Committee's task forces both in Washington and in Kyiv.

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held in Kyiv at a date to be mutually agreed later in the year.

#### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

#### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to note that last week was the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House. In the midst of our daily debates on legislation, we should stop for a moment and recognize the men and women who work in this office, and we should also acknowledge that, to the extent that there is clarity, reason, and structure to the legislation we debate, it is largely because of their efforts.

Unthinkable as it is now that the Congress should ever have been without a legislative counsel, it was not until 1919 that the Congress established a formal drafting service for legislation. That service, built upon the work of the Law Librarian of the Library of Congress, was created as part of the Revenue Act of 1918, which was enacted 75 years ago today. More than 50 years later, the Office of Legislative Counsel was formally chartered to serve as it does today.

The office now is composed of fewer than 50 people, about two-thirds of them staff attorneys. The office drafts bills and amendments on a nonpartisan basis and advises all Members of the scope and effect of current law and proposed legislation. In the words of its charter, the office assists the House "in the achievement of a clear, faithful, and coherent expression of legislative policies." The office does so, for Democrats, Republicans, and Independents alike, taking no position on the advisability of policy and acting only to ensure that whatever language is enacted clearly states the authors' intent.

I have worked with this office for years now. Indeed, the current Legislative Counsel of the House, David Meade, has drafted most of the public health law of the land and has worked closely with the majority and minority of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. He has advised us constantly on the law and our proposals to amend it, and he is personally responsible for making the statutes plain and direct and stylistically clear. Now, in his current role as the head of the office, he oversees a staff who have undertaken everything from clean air to health reform to AIDS policy for the subcommittee.

I want to express my appreciation to Mr. Meade and to his staff for their diligent efforts on behalf of the Health Subcommittee and all their other clients in the House. I want to congratulate this office for their work. And I want

to encourage my colleagues to take note of this anniversary and to appreciate the professionalism and patience of these people who help make our jobs productive.

#### DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS ARE BENEFICIAL TO GOOD HEALTH

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, the subject of health care reform seems to be the talk of the town these days. While more and more politicians are talking about health care reform, one of the trends in our Nation is the increasing attention among people toward health consciousness and preventative measures.

Scientific evidence is mounting that one thing people can do to promote good health is to consume dietary supplements, and two recent articles in respected scientific publications reinforce that view.

In the December 8, 1993, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, an editorial appeared concerning the importance of adequate vitamin intake. In the past, it was noted that a balanced diet was sufficient and that vitamin supplements were not necessary. This is no longer the case.

And in January of this year, the editors of the University of California at Berkeley Wellness Letter, published by the university's school of public health, said they were now convinced that supplements are beneficial as well.

Proper nutrient intake not only helps prevent disease, but is essential to maintaining good health. Unfortunately, most Americans do not get even the recommended dietary allowance—RDA—of many nutrients from their normal diets and have chosen to supplement their diet with vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional substances.

The scientific evidence continues to mount supporting the importance and the necessity of vitamin supplementation. A striking example is the relationship between folic acid supplements and the reduction in neural tube birth defects. A simple multivitamin of 0.4 mg taken daily by women of childbearing age can reduce the risk of neural tube birth defects by approximately 70 percent. Neural tube birth defects now occur in about 1 of 1,600 pregnancies, resulting in the birth of 2,500 affected infants each year. Although most survive, many are in need of extensive, lifelong medical care, which can have a staggering effect on these children and our families.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the editorial from the December 8, 1993, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, and the editorial from the January 1994 issue of the University of California at Berkeley Wellness Letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dec. 8, 1993]

#### HOMOCYSTEINE AND MARGINAL VITAMIN DEFICIENCY—THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE VITAMIN INTAKE

Apart from calcium and iron requirements, nutrition in general (and vitamins in par-

ticular) has traditionally rated only a passing nod in medical school. Physicians in training are typically taught that a "balanced" diet is sufficient and that hardly anyone really needs vitamin supplements. Although frank vitamin deficiency is now uncommon in the United States, many investigators have long suspected that large segments of the US population are consuming suboptimal levels of several micronutrients; in recent years, compelling evidence has emerged that supports this contention. In national surveys, a substantial proportion of the US population consumes levels of several vitamins that are well below recommended intakes, and recent evidence strongly indicates that such low intakes are associated with serious health consequences. The most striking recent example is the finding that folic acid supplements can reduce the risk of neural tube defects by approximately 70%. That relationship was demonstrated in observational epidemiological studies describing an inverse association with multiple vitamin use, and confirmed by randomized clinical trials. The implication of those studies is that suboptimal consumption of folate exists among at least a subgroup of women of childbearing age. The inverse relationship between consumption of fruits and vegetables and cancer risk, as seen in dozens of studies, further suggests that large segments of our population are at risk of serious disease due to inadequate diets, although cause-and-effect relationship has not been proved. In a recent large prospective study, intake of vitamin A was inversely related to risk of breast cancer, and among those with the lowest intakes from diet, use of supplements containing vitamin A was associated with lower risk. Also, in a recent randomized trial, elderly Canadians given multivitamin, multimineral supplements had half the risk of various infections compared with the placebo group. Two large recent studies found that men and women taking vitamin E supplements of at least 100 IU per day (a level exceeding that found even in good diets) had a 40% lower risk of coronary heart disease.

In the present issue of The Journal, Selhub and colleagues report on the vitamin status of the elderly participants in the Framingham Study and provide further evidence that suboptimal intake of several vitamins is common, even in a population enrolled in a long-term health survey. They measured intake of vitamins B<sub>6</sub> and B<sub>12</sub> and folate, their blood levels, and a metabolic marker of suboptimal intake of those vitamins, plasma homocysteine concentration. Their findings are striking. In this population sample, even after taking into account supplement use, about 20% were consuming less than the current recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for folate. More important was the finding that the homocysteine concentration in blood rose with decreasing folate and vitamin B<sub>6</sub> intakes (and blood levels). Individuals whose folate intake reached the RDA (200 µg/d for men and 180 µg/d for women) still had elevated homocysteine levels compared with those with higher intake. The homocysteine concentration did not reach its nadir until folate intake approached about 400 µg/d, a level that was attained by only about 40% of the population. Thus, homocysteine elevations were not limited to a small subgroup with extremely low intake. The findings were strengthened by the close consistency of the results with plasma folate: the homocysteine concentration appeared to increase among those in the lower half of the population classified by plasma folate levels. These observations support the

restoration of 400 µg/d as the RDA for folate, which was the RDA level until recently.

Similar findings were observed for vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. The nadir for homocysteine were not seen until vitamin B<sub>6</sub> intake approximated the RDA (2 mg/d for men, 1.6 mg/d for women), but half the population had levels lower than this. These findings demonstrate that a large proportion of the elderly do not consume adequate folate or B<sub>6</sub> as judged by the RDA standards, or by the impact on homocysteine. As expected in an elderly population, inadequacies in B<sub>12</sub> levels (also associated with elevated plasma homocysteine) appeared to be more related to absorption than to intake.

Why should we care about homocysteine? Early studies showed that individuals with very high levels of homocysteine (due to genetic metabolic defects) often died of severe vascular disease in their teens or 20s. More recent work has shown that even moderately elevated levels are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease. In the first prospective study, published last year in *JAMA*, participants in the Physicians' Health Study with homocysteine concentrations greater than 15.8 µmol/L (the 95th percentile for controls in that population) had a threefold increase in risk of myocardial infarction compared with men with normal levels, independent of other coronary risk factors. That study was based on a highly selected, low-risk, and generally well-nourished population. In the elderly Framingham population, which is somewhat more representative of the US population, 21% had levels above 15.8 µmol/L, more than four times the proportion among the physicians. The epidemiologic data are insufficient to distinguish whether the risk associated with homocysteine is limited to those with high levels, or whether there is a graded association across much of the distribution, as with serum cholesterol. In either event, an elevated homocysteine concentration may contribute to a substantial fraction of myocardial infarctions (and perhaps other cardiovascular outcomes) in the United States.

Several investigators have demonstrated that elevated levels of homocysteine can often be normalized with nutritional supplements, particularly with folate; thus, the associations observed by Selhub et al are very likely to be causal. However, it is not yet clear that reducing elevated homocysteine levels decreases the risk of coronary disease. Thus, observational studies and randomized trials relating intakes of folate and vitamin B<sub>6</sub> to incidence of coronary heart disease are needed. Except for the risk of masking vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency, which is very small if it exists at all at intakes of less than 1000 µg/d, folate doses several times greater than the RDA have no known toxic effects. Hence, randomized, placebo-controlled trials of primary and secondary prevention among persons with elevated levels of homocysteine are quite feasible. Trials of secondary prevention would be simpler because a smaller sample size would be needed (due to the higher risk of a subsequent event) and because a larger proportion of such patients have elevated homocysteine concentrations than the general population. Compared with other treatments and preventives currently being tested, such trials would be simple and relatively inexpensive and would carry a reasonably good likelihood for success. The careful work of Selhub and colleagues underscores the importance of this issue.

As we await the initiation and completion of such studies, is it appropriate to act on the accumulating evidence? Adequate intake

of folate may be important not only in preventing neural tube defects and reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease through its effect on homocysteine, but also in helping to prevent colon polyps, colon cancer, and cervical cancer. The intake of folate, vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, and some other micronutrients appears to be inadequate for many Americans, and the data from the present study provide further reason for individuals to consume better diets; five servings of fruits and vegetables as part of a good diet would bring the folate and vitamin B<sub>6</sub> intakes of most persons to levels adequate to prevent high homocysteine levels.

However, even though Americans have been told to eat more fruits and vegetables (the best source of folate) for decades, large segments of our population are still far from consuming recommended intakes. Barriers include more than just education; cost, convenience, and hectic lifestyles also contribute. Consuming an optimal level of vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is even more complicated as red meat is a major source of this vitamin, but also is an important source of methionine (the metabolic precursor of homocysteine), saturated fat, and cholesterol intake. In recognition of the proven relationship between inadequate folate intake and risk of neural tube defects, the Food and Drug Administration has proposed to fortify flour and rice with this nutrient.

Given the realities of US diets, uncertainty about the timing and effectiveness of folate fortification, and the low cost and apparent absence of toxic effects of standard RDA-level multivitamins, a reasonable argument can be made for recommending such supplements for many individuals. Although the benefits of such supplements have not been proved, except for reducing neural tube defects, physicians must often weigh risks and benefits in the absence of complete information.

Recommending the use of such supplements should not deter efforts to improve dietary intake of fruits and vegetables, particularly since fiber and other biologically active components of vegetables and fruits, in addition to recognized nutrients, appear to play important functions in maintaining health. Most individuals consuming five servings of fruits and vegetables per day (a minority of Americans) would not benefit from supplement use. Pending results from randomized trials, however, vitamin supplementation at the RDA level may be beneficial for the large segment of the US population not meeting dietary goals, and in particular elderly persons and women of childbearing age.

Meir J. Stampfer, MD, DrPH.

Walter C. Willett, MD, DrPH.

[From the University of California at Berkeley Wellness Letter, January 1994]

#### OUR VITAMIN PRESCRIPTION: THE BIG FOUR

The editorial board of the *Wellness Letter* headed by Dr. Sheldon Margen, has been reluctant to recommend supplementary vitamins on a broad scale for healthy people eating healthy diets. But the accumulation of research in recent years has caused us to change our minds—at least where four vitamins are concerned. These are the three so-called antioxidant vitamins, plus the B vitamin folacin. The role these substances play in disease prevention is no longer a matter of dispute.

The antioxidant vitamins are E and C, as well as beta carotene, a plant form of vitamin A. (Beta carotene, one of the carotenoids, is not strictly classified as a vi-

tamin: once thought to be effective only after being converted to vitamin A in the body, it now appears to have important functions of its own.) Acting at the molecular level, these antioxidants inactivate a class of particles known as free radicals. A free radical is a highly reactive atom or molecule that carries an unpaired electron and thus seeks to combine with another molecule. In humans, the most common free radicals are "activated" oxygen molecules. Free radicals are natural by-products of many normal processes at the cellular level and are also created by such environmental factors as tobacco smoke and radiation. They can damage basic genetic material, cell walls, and other cell structures, and in the long run this damage can become irreparable and lead to disease. But the antioxidant vitamins help mop up these free radicals before they do their dirty work.

A high intake of vitamins C and E and beta carotene seems to be protective against many kinds of cancer, including oral, esophageal, and reproductive. They, and in particular vitamin E, may lower the risk of heart disease by reducing the build-up of plaque in coronary arteries. Vitamins C and E seem to play a protective role against cataracts. Antioxidants may even delay some effects of aging. Indeed, we are only beginning to understand the importance of these nutrients and how they work.

Though not an antioxidant, folacin (also called folic acid or folate) has been shown to prevent certain birth defects (see *Wellness Letter*, November 1992), and increased intakes of folacin are now recommended to all women in their childbearing years, unless they are absolutely certain of not becoming pregnant. Folacin may also protect against cancer, at least cervical cancer. More discoveries about folacin, too, will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

Ideally your vitamins should come chiefly or entirely from your diet rather than from pills. Supplements cannot substitute for a healthy diet. There's a simple reason for this: foods supply much else besides vitamins—minerals, fiber, carbohydrates, proteins, and fats, as well as elements we have not yet even discovered. Furthermore, many nutrients require synergy: vitamin C helps you utilize iron, for instance, and vitamin E helps you use vitamin K. But even if you do eat a very healthy diet—and most Americans do not—it's unlikely you will get the high levels of folacin and of the antioxidant vitamins many authorities think you need. A recent government survey found that only 9% of Americans are eating the recommended minimum of five servings of fruits and vegetables (rich in antioxidants) a day.

Optimal doses of these vitamins are still far from agreed on. Dr. Gladys Block of the University of California at Berkeley and other scientists have called for serious national debate on the issues of fortifying more foods with vitamins and recommending supplementation for more groups. The Food and Drug Administration recently proposed that folacin be added to flour, bread, and cereals, which are already enriched with other B vitamins.

#### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

The first step is to eat a very healthy diet—at least five servings of fruits and vegetables daily, six to eleven servings of grains, especially whole grains, two or three servings of low-fat or nonfat dairy products, and small servings of meats and fish. In addition, you should consider taking supplements of the antioxidant vitamins and, if you are a premenopausal woman, folacin.



# FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues Chairman Richard Moore's farewell address to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Chairman Moore recently left the Massachusetts House of Representative to begin his position as the Associate Director of FEMA. As did I, I think you will find Chairman Moore's remarks extremely eloquent:

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(By Representative Richard T. Moore)

For longer than anyone can remember, the Blackstone Valley and Webster regions of this State have been among the most active textile manufacturing areas in the country. Many have heard me speak about the historic Blackstone River, which launched America's "Industrial Revolution" two centuries ago. A waterway, lined with dozens of brick and granite mills, that came to be known as the "hardest working river in America."

For generations, that river and its mills meant jobs and a way of life for the people who settled there. They came by the thousands: Yankee farmer, Irish, Polish, French-Canadians, Italian and other immigrant groups—all drawn by the promise of a new life in a new world. They worked hard, played by the rules, and committed themselves to making a better life for their children.

The Blackstone River still winds through the villages and farmland of the Blackstone Valley. Many of its mills, having long been silent, still stand as reminders, and perhaps guardians, of a golden age when success was measured, not by wealth or materialism, but by hard work and community pride. These are my roots. And, this is the place I will always call home.

I took the long way to Boston today—traveling through many of the valley towns I have been honored to represent in this Great and General Court. I passed the mills, factory houses, churches, schools, and village greens. And, as I did, I thought of the generations of men and women who were born and raised in those communities. How they worked, married and raised children of their own. How they lived and, yes, how they died. I reflected on their hardships and marveled at their accomplishments.

Then, as the rural hills of Central Massachusetts faded behind me and the Boston skyline appeared, my thoughts shifted to the state as a whole. And, soon, like every morning of the past 17 years, my eyes caught hold of the shining dome atop this historic building. It's gold leaf, radiant in the morning light—a beacon of democracy that has stood proud on this hill for more than two centuries.

And you and I have been a part of its rich history. For nearly two decades, I have had the privilege of serving here, working here, legislating here. A privilege bestowed on a small but devoted group of people. Entrusted with the responsibility of keeping alive the promise of that great shining dome—caretakers of this treasured beacon of Democracy.

And, from this "Beacon Hill," we all inevitably come to see a larger picture than the one we brought from home. We see and hear the pressing and sometimes conflicting needs of districts. Districts that, when woven together, form a great tapestry depicting our goals and aspirations, our problems and concerns, our people, our Commonwealth.

Beacon Hill represents a pinnacle of power to many in our state who seek favors, assistance, or relief. But, we who serve here, receive a daily lesson in the limits of what government can do, of the inevitability of change, and of the challenge of passing on democratic values from one generation to the next.

As I traveled to the State House today, the last time as a State Representative, my thoughts also turned to another day, which now seems so long ago. January 5th, 1977—the day I arrived in Boston as a newly elected member of this legislature.

I stood here with 239 colleagues pledging to "faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on me as a State Representative." It marked the beginning of the last session for a 240 member House of Representatives.

My proud parents, my wife to be, friends and supporters made the journey with me that day. They were here to witness the beginning of my career in this magnificent Chamber—a career that officially began when House Clerk Wally Mills gavelled the House to order. He introduced the Dean, Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, who had been first elected in 1939—four years before my birth.

The House Chaplain, the late beloved Monsignor George V. Kerr, a man of great personal courage and humility, and who was to officiate at my wedding two years later, intoned the prayerful hope that "our deliberations of this day and of this session will be enacted with grace of soul, peace of mind, purity of intention, and solemnity of purpose."

The 47 members of my freshman class beamed with optimism, as we contemplated the great parliamentary tasks soon to be performed for our constituents and for this Commonwealth.

The Democratic nominee for Speaker, Thomas W. McGee of Lynn, soundly defeated Francis W. Hatch of Beverly to win his first full term in the Chair.

In remarks to the members that day, Speaker McGee called on the Legislature to reassert its authority and to adopt legislative veto power over administrative rules and regulations. A call met with a profound disapproval by the editorial scribes of an unnamed Boston newspaper.

Kevin B. Harrington of Salem was notified in the "other body" that we were organized and ready to do the people's business. We then proceeded to spend several frustrating hours being scolded by Thomas H. Colo of Athol for being "bumps on a stump," for concurring in the normally routine procedure of adopting the Rules. But, Rules Reform, having not yet reached the boiling point it would in the historic Speaker's battle of 1984, finally yielded to the demands of new member and their families who had planned celebration lunches at Jimmy's Harborside and other Boston watering holes.

Forty-seven freshmen shared the excitement of that day in 1977. Now, only four will remain in this Chamber—Charles Decas of Wareham, Mary Jeannette Murray of Cohasset, Kevin Porier of North Attleboro and Richard A. Vokey of Chelsea.

Two others—William Keating of Sharon and Michael Morrissey of Quincy—now serve

in the Senate, and two others, Paul Cellucci and Joe DeNucci service with distinction in Construction Office.

The remainder can be found in other government offices: including three mayors, and in the private sector. Four regrettably, are deceased: Bill Mullins, Bob Casey, John Loring and Joe Herman.

And now, some 9,622 roll calls and 11,017 acts and resolves later, the time has come for me to move on to other challenges. But, my departure is not without mixed emotions, for I truly love this House of Representatives. It is, after all, the branch of government closest to the people—a little too close sometimes, especially when you're about to sit down to dinner.

It is the governmental institution upon which rests our democracy. As H.L. Mencken observed: "Democracy is the theory that the common people know what they want, and they deserve to get it good and hard." And, throughout my tenure here, this House has not disappointed them in that regard!

An observer of our democracy once said "The Legislature will train you to talk; and above all things to listen, with patience, to unlimited quantities of foolish talk." I guess that after nearly 17 years in the Legislature, the President thought me well trained for public service in our nation's capitol.

On the other hand, the President may have been impressed by my record of not being among the more frequent visitors to this podium. You see, I subscribed early in my career to the wisdom of a former Democratic floor leader of this House who counseled members "Don't write if you can talk—don't talk if you can nod—and don't nod if you can wink."

My view of the role of State Representative is one I shared with my first Speaker Tom McGee. He frequently expressed his belief that the job of a legislator should be based on two fundamental principles. That your votes should be based on reason and judgment. Not public opinion. Any, that you should always strive to help people.

Tom McGee was fond of quoting from Edmund Burke's speech to the electors of Bristol that "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgement—and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Tom's other quote from the heart, rooted in his working class upbringing, "If at the end of the day you can say that you've helped one person, you've done a good job, you've had a good day."

That's what it's all about. That's why we're here.

When I entered this House in January of 1977, there was a great deal of excitement and optimism—at least among my fellow Democrats.

The Democratic Party had returned to national leadership in Washington under the banner of a former southern Governor named Jimmy Carter.

Now, as I leave this House, there is once again great excitement and optimism in Washington as another son of the south, Bill Clinton, serves in the White House.

There are, of course, some differences between then and now. In my first term, I filed ten bills, including a Constitutional Amendment to limit state mandated programs. It later passed.

This past year, I sponsored 96 pieces of legislation, including the landmark voter registration reform bill. The budget has grown too—from \$4.2 billion, compared to \$15.2 billion today.

The national debt has risen from \$7 billion to \$4 trillion today. Only the legislative sal-

ary of \$12,688 has failed to grow proportionately. And there's a mindless proposition in the wings to make this job a voluntary one beyond eight years of service.

Any one of us who serve in public life would not arrive here, or long remain on Beacon Hill without the help, support, friendship and love of so many others. We neither walk nor run for office alone!

My career in public service has been based on some basic principles that my parents—the late Tom and Helen Moore, taught me years ago. They gave me a respected family name, traditional American values, a strong work ethic and a conscience to know right from wrong.

They believe in service to others, helping neighbors and community in whatever way possible. That's what government and politics mean to me.

My wife Joanne, the Speaker of MY house, along with other family members, friends and supporters have helped to sustain me through the victories and the defeats. They have encouraged me to face and meet the challenges of political life.

My personal staff throughout the years, currently led by Sean Canty, have been, in a real sense, "part of my family."

The staffs of the Committees on State Administration, Taxation and Election Laws that I have chaired, the staffs of the Committees on Ways and Means, Rules, Post Audit, Counties, Public Safety, Personnel, Ethics and Local Affairs on which I've served—indeed the entire staff of the House and Senate have all helped and assisted me in a friendly and competent manner. I thank you all!

I recall with great fondness and respect the guidance I've received from people like Michael Paul Feeney, Jim Craven, Tony Scibelli, Tom McGee, George Keverian, Charlie Flaherty, Tom Finneran, Bill Saltonstall, Steve Pierce, John Parker, Peter Forman, Bob MacQueen and so many others.

When I look back on my years in this House, and the countless men and women with whom I've served—members, clerks, court officers, pages and capital police officers—I think often of their friendship, loyalty and of their devotion.

Most of all, there are the wonderful people in Southern Worcester County. The people of my hometown of Hopedale, who first entrusted me with the Office of Selectmen nearly a quarter century ago.

And then there are the people of Blackstone, Douglas, Mendon, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge and Webster who, along with their neighbors from Hopedale, entrusted me with this responsible office—and the rare opportunity to serve them as their State representative.

And, over the years, they have allowed me to continue their work—re-electing me by wide margins in eight successive state elections. They are the ones who made it all possible. And, I am proud of what we've accomplished together.

With my appointment by the President of the United States to the position of Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a new and very challenging opportunity for public service has been extended to me.

Under the leadership of President Clinton, and its dynamic new Director, James Lee Witt, FEMA has truly become an agency of "people helping people."

My responsibility at FEMA will be to work with other federal agencies, state and local governments, volunteer organizations and the private sector.

Together we will help people help themselves.

Together we will strive to make America a safer place, through mitigation, thereby reducing or eliminating the repetitive damage and suffering caused by future natural disasters. And, having been in politics for 25 years, I certainly have seen my share of disaster. And, not all caused by nature.

Helping people will be the focus of my job at FEMA. That's what I've enjoyed doing most throughout my career. I consider it to be a public servant's most cherished reward.

My new duties in Washington will enable me to continue that commitment to helping people, while serving our President and this great country. It is high honor and a privilege for me as a public servant and as an American.

And so, as this son of a place called Hopedale in Massachusetts leaves this great House to join an Administration led by a son of a place called Hope in Arkansas, I do so with a profound respect and affection for the people who sent me here, and indeed for all of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Their past support and your enduring friendship will be a continuing source of strength and encouragement as I begin a new and exciting chapter in my life.

As President Kennedy, who first sparked my interest in politics, said from this very Chamber a generation ago—just days before he departed for Washington:

"I carry with me more than fond memories and fast friendships. The enduring qualities of Massachusetts—the common thread woven by the Pilgrim and the Puritan, the fisherman and the farmer, the merchant and the millworker, the Yankee and the immigrant—will not and could not be forgotten in the Nation's Capitol. They are an indelible part of my life, my convictions, my view of the past and my hopes for the future."

May God bless each of you and your families.

## GOOD STEWARDSHIP FOR OUR FORESTS

HON. LARRY LAROCCHIO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LAROCCHIO. Mr. Speaker, tonight I am introducing the Stewardship End-Result Contracts Demonstration Act.

This legislation simply extends for 1 year a program that was authorized by Congress in 1992 for fiscal year 1993 (P.L. 102-381). It allows the Forest Service to use all or a portion of the receipts from timber salvaged in an ecosystem management project to offset the costs of the various treatments which are prescribed as a part of that project. These treatments usually include such things as wildlife habitat enhancements, reforestation, watershed, and recreation improvements.

The authorized program, which was included as bill language in the fiscal year 1993 appropriations act, identifies the Dixie, Kaibab, Coconino, Idaho Panhandle, and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit as eligible forests.

A number of projects have been planned and several contracts have been awarded. However, most of the proposed projects were still in the planning or NEPA process at the

end of the 1993 fiscal year. In deference to general concerns of the authorizing committees regarding authorization on an appropriations bill, the Appropriations Committee did not include the bill language in fiscal year 1994. However, the statement of the managers, included in the conference report—103-299—expresses the committee's expectation that the program as authorized in fiscal year 1993 would be continued in fiscal year 1994.

However, it was the determination of the Forest Service, as expressed in a directive—November 23, 1993—to the regions, that only those projects already under contract on October 1, 1993 could be continued. And, projects without a contract award would have to wait for additional authorization.

That is the purpose of this legislation. We have asked the Forest Service to supply a list of projects that could be completed through the NEPA process and be advertised and awarded this year. As a result, we have three projects which fit that criteria.

The project with which I am most familiar is in my congressional district. It is in the Priest Lake Ranger District, on the Idaho National Forest. It is a very small project and, in total, includes only about 400 acres. But what makes it important is the process through which it evolved.

It has been developed by the district ranger in cooperation with both local environmental and private sector interests and with other involved citizens. I believe it could be an important model, not only for ecosystem management but for public involvement and cooperation.

The stewardship, or Land Management Service contract, provides a tool to achieve ecosystem management. At our recent committee oversight hearings, I asked the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Jim Lyons, about the concept. He was supportive of the demonstration program and indicated that the administration is looking closely at the concept in terms of future policy directions.

I believe the Congress should look closely at this approach as well. The experience gained from these first demonstrations will help us examine fully the issues involved in ecosystem management, and structure, perhaps, a broader and more comprehensive demonstration program.

## TRIBUTE TO ANNA J. HUDSON, WINNER OF THE ARLEEN SINGLETON WILKES COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Anna J. Hudson, a wonderful, socially active and politically minded individual who will receive the National Council of Negro Women's Arleen Singleton Wilkes Community Service Award this Friday, March 4, at the National Council's 7th Annual Award Dinner.

Born and reared in South Carolina, Anna Hudson moved to New York City after her graduation from high school and studied to be-



come a dietitian. She worked as a hospital dietitian for 25 years before beginning service as a school food service manager for New York City's School District III in 1976.

Anna Hudson soon became active in a number of community service efforts, rose to the vice presidency of the Seneca Center, a social service agency serving the Hunt's Point area of the Bronx. After many years in that position, she now sits on the Seneca Center Board of Directors, as well as that of the Carnes McKinney Coop, Inc. She is a member of the NAACP, and serves as a member of the senior executive board of the East Bronx Section of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Anna Hudson is an active member of the Bright Temple A.M.E. Church and has served for many years as a member of the Church's Trustee Board, Chancel Choir, and Pastor's Aid Board. She is president of the Church's Progressive Club, first vice president of the Lay Organization and cochairperson of the Commission on Finance. She also coordinates and leads Bright Temple's Girl School troop, and organizes cultural and consumer education programs which benefit her entire community.

Anna Hudson has received numerous community service awards over the course of her long career of active citizenship in the South Bronx. I have known her for most of that time, and while I cherish the memories of all of the occasions I have had the privilege of working with her, I value her even more deeply for her continuing contributions to the community. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Anna J. Hudson for the honor she will receive from the National Council of Negro Women this Friday night.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB EASTERBROOK

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the outstanding service and leadership of Mr. Bob Easterbrook. As founder and president of the National Wildlife Education Foundation, Bob successfully initiated and developed conservation projects all over the world and throughout Michigan, bringing conservation, ecology, wildlife, and habitat education to thousands each year.

A renowned hunter and conservationist, Bob has been tireless in his dedication to sportsmen. A founding member and past president of the Detroit chapter of Safari Club International, Bob has been repeatedly recognized in Michigan for his efforts to enhance the image of hunters in the community, earning the Michigan United Conservation Club Special Conservationist of the Year for 1986, Ted Nugent's World Bowhunters Lifetime Representative Award, and the Detroit chapter of the Safari Club International President's Award for 1991.

A member of the international board of directors for Safari Club International, Bob has also been recognized for his work outside of

Michigan, winning the World Wildlife Foundation Award 3 consecutive years for assisting in its formation, establishing its goals, direction, and purposes. More importantly, Bob established himself this year as the premiere hunter and conservationist in the country by winning the Safari Club International President's Award for 1994.

In the endless campaign for pro-hunting legislation, Bob has continually worked to challenge State laws and successfully advocated for the adoption of the Sportsmen Against Hunger Program in five States including Michigan. Moreover, working with the Tracks Magazine Program, State teachers workshop, and Safari Club International Education Committee, Bob has directed his latest efforts toward the education of our youth, time and again demonstrating his ability to reach kids that teachers, doctors, and counselors couldn't.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to associate myself with the efforts of Bob Easterbrook, as he represents that which I strive for as a sportsman and as a hunter, providing the necessary framework to ensure the viability of the hunt for generations to come.

#### SHOW YOU CAN DO IT

#### HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LaROCCO. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Idaho Statesman paid tribute to Ramiro Reyes, pastor of Idaho's only Hispanic church, Iglesia Evangelica, in Wilder.

The article, by Bill Roberts, describes the many contributions of Pastor Reyes based upon his beliefs in self-help and involvement in the community.

I commend the article to my colleagues and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

#### SHOW YOU CAN DO IT

(By Bill Roberts)

WILDER.—Lauro Trina, his wife, and their three children came to Wilder last September with no money and no food.

A string of temporary jobs had played out, and Trina came looking for work.

Ramiro Reyes, pastor of Wilder's only Hispanic church, heard about Trina's plight. Within the day he showed up at the family's house in Wilder's government migrant housing complex with bags of groceries.

At Christmas, he was there with toys for the children.

"He came and brought food," Trina says. "He was here right away. It's all right."

Another life touched by Ramiro Reyes.

Trina is working now, Reyes says. And things are better for the family.

There have been many such stories about Reyes in the 38 years he's ministered to the people of Wilder, a predominantly Hispanic town of 1,350.

Reyes' church, Iglesia Evangelica, is non-denominational and 98 percent Hispanic. The core membership works mostly for agricultural companies.

During summer, Sunday attendance jumps from about 60 to over 100 as migrant laborers come to work the fields from across the country and from Mexico.

At church, they hear Reyes preach from the Bible, but he also tells them how to im-

prove their daily lives. To a family with kids dropping out of school, he says, don't blame the schools. "Kids spend more time in front of TV than reading a book," he says.

To Hispanic men who drink and that is a key problem, Reyes says he tells them to go home and be with their families.

"Did you ever see a drunk that was rich?" he asks. "You don't have to go to a bar to have a good social life."

To Hispanics struggling financially, he says "out of a dollar, put 20 cents in the bank."

It's pull-yourself-up-by-the-bootstraps straight talk that makes no allowances for people who may feel oppressed. That's because Reyes doesn't believe in discrimination.

"We've got too many beggars like that," he says. "We're not in the minority here." Wilder is about 60 percent Hispanic.

"We haven't got a problem with racists. I've never been ill treated."

Reyes urges his congregation to get involved in their community. Run for the school board, he says.

So far, few have. The mayor of the town is white. So is the school board.

But Reyes isn't giving up.

Sure, he says, it's a tough message. "Some people don't see the truth as helping." Some people drop in on a Sunday, hear the message, and don't return. "A person might get offended at what I say and never come back." Jose and Rosa Rodriguez didn't leave. They started coming to the church in the mid-1980s.

Reyes helped them get their first house. He helped them fill out forms and serve as a translator. "He helped during hard times," says Rosa through a translator.

And they believe in his take-charge message. "That's very true," Rosa says. "That's what I tell my children."

Reyes who says he's such a familiar figure in Wilder that even the dogs know him is about to retire from the church he started.

But it's doubtful this stocky man, with an urgency in his voice that compels people to listen, will ever stop telling Hispanic farm laborers that they must take control of their own destiny.

His plan is simple: "Show you can do it," he says.

He asks no more of his congregation that he has of himself.

Reyes was raised in a migrant family in Texas and Mexico and spent much of his early life picking cotton, strawberries, tomatoes and oranges. He's never strayed far from the dirt and the crops.

By his mid-20s Reyes had compiled a resume of drinking, gambling and fighting. He beat his wife, and never held a job for more than six months.

"Nine out of 10 men (I knew) were like me," Reyes says. "Every day, every evening. I did this to make me a macho man."

At a Southern Baptist Church in Texas in 1955 where friends had persuaded him to come Reyes says he realized his life was going in the wrong direction. "I felt convicted of my sinful life," Reyes said, and accepted Jesus Christ as his savior.

"When my buddies discovered I became a Christian and saw me with a Bible, a lot of these people made fun of me," Reyes says. In 1956, Reyes, then 27, moved to southwest Idaho. He worked the fields by day. But at night, and all day Sunday, he and his wife, Rebecca, walked through the labor camps in Wilder, Emmett and other cities passing out Spanish literature and talking about God.

Sam Parvin, a Wilder minister, remembers working with Reyes during the late '50s. The

two would talk through row shelters long buildings broken into small rooms. "We went in night after night with loud speakers and Spanish music," Parvin says. Parvin preached the Gospel, and Reyes translated.

Even then, when people were without food, Reyes helped, Parvin says. "We used to get groceries. It's part of the ministry."

In 1958, Reyes left Idaho to attend a Spanish Bible School in California, so he could return home and preach.

After several years of working in the migrant camps, Reyes was frustrated. "We weren't gaining any ground," he says. So he and his wife started a church in 1963. It began as a Bible study with the Reyes and Parvins 13 people in all. But it soon grew.

They held Sunday School classes in their house or in visitors' cars.

"He just stuck to it," Parvin says. "He has a good nucleus there."

Iglesia Evangelica is small. It seats about 100 people.

On a typical Sunday, Ramiro Reyes stands in the aisle and greets everyone as they come to Sunday school or church.

Services are bilingual. Hymns are sung from Spanish and English hymnals. Reyes leads the singing. The languages mix without confusion.

Bible lessons are read by the congregation. One verse in Spanish. One in English.

The sermon is given in both languages. Each thought spoken by Reyes is given first in Spanish, then in English.

He moves effortlessly between languages. There is a pulpit at the front of the church. But Reyes doesn't use it. With a tattered Bible in his hand, he delivers the sermon he's worked on for several days during his early-morning Bible study.

He paces up and down the aisle stressing his message again and again.

"For God so loved the world that he gave," Reyes says.

"If you say you're holy, you blew it, because you are not."

Be fair with people, he tells the congregation. And try to do the right things.

Outwardly, Reyes pushes for a better life for Hispanics in an upbeat, direct tone. But inwardly, he says he gets discouraged.

"We can do more with Hispanics in every area," he says. But Hispanics won't take leadership roles, often because they don't believe they have the education. "Some day this will change," he says.

Reyes' presence in Wilder has helped bridge the city's Anglo and Hispanic cultures, says Ramiro Cruz-Ahedo, pastor of Wilder Methodist Church's mostly white congregation.

"He was the first person to welcome me to the community," Cruz-Ahedo says. "He opened doors for me. He was delighted to see a Hispanic pastor of a white congregation."

"His ministry is bicultural and bilingual. He relates to both groups. That has helped to bring the two communities closer together."

Doug Amick, Wilder's mayor, agrees. "If you need help you can depend on him to help. It doesn't matter if you're Hispanic or white. If he sees a problem, he confronts it head on."

Reyes saw a need for housing for migrant Hispanic farm workers. He helped raise the issue, and today Chula Vista Acres has 120 units for farm laborers. One of the streets in the housing complex bears his name.

"I speak out when I see an injustice," Reyes says. But he disdains the label of social activist. "You don't have to raise a flag. Go through channels, not on the streets as a demonstrator. That brings reproach to our denomination."

The congregation is having a tough time envisioning Iglesia Evangelica without him. Rosa Rodriguez rolls her eyes back and shakes her head. "I don't want him to retire."

Says her husband Jose, "I thank God because I know Pastor Reyes."

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. CAVIT C. CHESHER

#### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to Dr. Cavit C. Cheshier upon his retirement as executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association.

Dr. Cheshier has done an excellent job on behalf of our State's students and teachers and I am proud to call him a friend. He came to the TEA in 1956 as a field service assistant and assumed the position of executive secretary in 1976. As the chief administrative officer, he is responsible for the supervision and coordination of many of TEA's programs.

A former public school teacher and university instructor himself, Dr. Cheshier has the first-hand knowledge of the workings of public education. His contacts with both student and teachers have allowed him to understand the policy consequences of many of the proposals put forward to improve our schools. His opinion is well-respected and, for more than 30 years, he has influenced the direction of education policy before both the Tennessee State Legislature and the U.S. Congress.

As an individual who has dedicated his professional career working for the improvement of public education, his legacy are the hundreds of thousands of students who have benefited from his lobbying efforts. His influence, fortunately, has extended beyond the classroom. Dr. Cheshier is an active member of the community-at-large, participating not only in a number of business, cultural and artistic committees and board, but in his church as well.

Dr. Cheshier will be sorely missed by his many friends and colleagues throughout the State of Tennessee. But he well-deserves his retirement, although I suspect he will continue to be a strong voice and active adviser to educators and policy-makers for years to come.

I would like to extend heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Cheshier and my best wishes to him and his family.

#### ENOUGH BEAR STROKING

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage all of my colleagues in Congress to read the following essay by Charles Krauthammer on the new reality in Russia.

As Mr. Krauthammer points out, the Clinton administration has gone to great lengths to support President Yeltsin and his efforts to bring about economic and political reform.

However, despite these measures, there has been a resurgence of nationalism and imperialism, and the United States must prepare to take some resolute steps to ensure that Russia does not once again become a threat to her neighbors or anyone else.

[From Time, Jan. 31, 1994]

ENOUGH BEAR STROKING

(By Charles Krauthammer)

Just over a year ago in Stockholm, Russia's Foreign Minister delivered a shocking speech announcing a return to empire and cold war. No more Mr. Nice Guy for "Greater Russia," declared Andrei Kozyrev. "The space of the former Soviet Union . . . is essentially a post-imperial space, where Russia has to defend its interests by all available means, including military and economic ones."

The speech created a sensation. Western delegates were stunned—until Kozyrev explained an hour later that he was playacting. The speech, he said, was one Moscow hard-liners would deliver were they to seize power. He was warning of the dark future awaiting the world should Yeltsin fall.

Well, Yeltsin did not fall. The Soviet-era hard-liners Kozyrev warned against fell. Some are in jail. But now it is Kozyrev himself declaring last week that Russia should keep its troops in neighboring republics: "We should not withdraw from those regions that have been in the sphere of Russian interest for centuries."

This time he is not kidding. And because he is not, Kozyrev, a man who truly represents Russian moderation, has given the world a measure of how far Russian moderation has traveled in the past year. For months Russia has been interfering in neighboring republics, notably Georgia and Azerbaijan, to bring them under Russian domination. Withdrawal from the Baltics is stalled. And Belarus, which agreed to scrap its currency and restore the ruble, is in effect being economically annexed.

Market reform is in retreat as well. The day after President Clinton finished his Moscow summit, Yegor Gaidar, chief architect of economic reform, resigned. Four days later, Boris Fyodorov, the other major reformer, was purged from the government. The ruble is collapsing. The Prime Minister talks of a return to wage and price controls.

All this is acutely embarrassing for Clinton, who had trumpeted Yeltsin's commitment to reform during his Moscow visit. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, in particular, waxed enthusiastic about the assurances he had received that reform would continue. Assurances from whom? From the doomed Gaidar and Fyodorov, with whom Bentsen had excellent meetings.

Within a week of the trip to Moscow, the President's Russia policy had collapsed. Russia's slide is not, mind you, a failure of Clinton's personal diplomacy. There are limits to personal diplomacy. (Something politicians often have difficulty recognizing: "Lord," said Senator William Borah after Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, "if only I could have talked with Hitler, all this might have been avoided.") Personal diplomacy cannot reverse the trajectory of a great power. Russia's retreat is an aftershock of the December elections in which the totalitarian parties campaigning against reform and for empire won about half the vote.

The people have spoken, and Yeltsin has listened. Clinton has not. He keeps campaigning for Russian democracy, but he refuses to acknowledge what the people voted for in a democratic election. Why did Clinton



spend so much of his Moscow trip cheerleading for economic reform? That is Yeltsin's job. Why should an American President expose himself and his country to blame for the suffering such reform inevitably brings?

By the same token, now that the Russian people have spoken, it is time to change our attitude to Russia's foreign policy too. During the fight to the finish between the Soviet-era Congress and Yeltsin, it made sense for the U.S. to back him to the hilt. That meant bending over backward not to offend Russian nationalism: leaning hard on Ukraine to disarm; raising no fuss when Russian troops intervened in Georgia, Tajikistan and Moldova; keeping the East Europeans out of NATO.

We gave bear stroking a try. It did not work. Despite our extraordinary deference to Russian national feelings, the antireform and anti-Western parties did exceptionally well in free elections. Yeltsin is accommodating to reality. Time for us to follow suit.

Yeltsin still represents as moderate a government as Russia is going to produce. But that highlights all the more clearly the limits of Russian moderation. It would be foolish, therefore, to continue a purely Russocentric policy that bets the house on the hope that with enough Western coaxing and acquiescence, Russia will turn into a Western democracy, a Cyrillic England. It is far more prudent for the West to demonstrate some firmness, to show we will respect Russia's national interests but not its imperial impulses.

If Russia tires of reform, that is her business. But if Russia hungers for empire, that unfortunately is our business. As leader of the West, we must be the one to say no. Instead, for fear of offending Russia, we say no to the pro-Western Poles, Czechs and Hungarians seeking admittance to NATO.

Russia needs to be told that it does not have a veto over NATO membership. That only an imperial Russia would take offense at East Europeans finding shelter in NATO—the Polish army, after all, is no threat to Moscow. And that if Russia insists on military pressure on its neighbors, it will pay a high price, economic and diplomatic, in relations with America.

The current unpleasantness is neither Yeltsin's fault nor Clinton's. But it is a fact. The free ride given Russia, based on hopes for a kind of Russia that is not, has got to end.

#### THE NATURE OF OUR COMMUNITY IS STILL UP TO US

#### HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 2, 1994

Mr. LAROCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask that an editorial from the February 24, 1994, Idaho County Free Press, be entered into the RECORD. Written by Jeff Tallent, the editorial reminds us of our individual responsibility to speak out against hatred and intolerance.

In condemning the racist doctrine of the Aryan Nations in north Idaho, or challenging the exclusionary efforts of the antigay Idaho Citizens Alliance, I have repeatedly voiced my opposition to all forms of hatred.

As the editorial concludes, "Hatred is a disease that can't be cured, but it can be controlled when communities set their minds to it."

Sadly, acts of hatred and intolerance continue to occur. When they arise, I am confident Idaho's communities will once again choose to unite in position to hate and intolerance.

[From the Idaho County Free Press, Feb. 24, 1994]

#### THE NATURE OF OUR COMMUNITY IS STILL UP TO US

It appears Idaho County is on its way to the unenviable distinction of becoming a home to a white supremacist element now that James "Bo" Gritz and friends are prepared to take up residence.

The Coalition for Human Dignity, a group that monitors the activities of ultra right organizations, has established Gritz's land acquisition in Idaho County and has drawn parallels between that and the plans it says are circulating within the radical right to establish strongholds populated by true believers trained in paramilitary tactics. "A pack of lies" retorted Gritz's mouthpiece, Jerry Gillespie, who denied an association of either him or Gritz with hate groups while lashing out at the coalition as a "homosexual-lesbian group."

Let's assume that the coalition is wrong about Gritz's intentions on the parcel of land called "Almost Heaven." For now, let's be optimistic and say the coalition overstated the relationship between Gritz's land buy in Idaho County and the paramilitary-style training it says Gritz is conducting through his Center for Action. Let's buy into Gillespie's claim that Gritz isn't forming a "Christian Covenant Community," but a subdivision of people eager to be good neighbors—who would never consider throwing a loud party or neglecting their lawns.

You've still got the frightening prospect of James "Bo" Gritz moving to town and in a position to hand-pick his neighbors. You've got a leadership vacuum in North Idaho's white supremacist movement. Nature abhors a vacuum and Gritz is a born leader.

Take umbrage all he will, the white supremacist label is one he helped stick on himself and one he deserves. He may not claim formal membership in white supremacist groups, but he wasn't above seeking their support in his bids for public office. There is the movement he hoped to ride into national power and theirs is the element he's mobilizing in Idaho County.

Already ultra-right Idaho Constitutionalists have put the Idaho County Sheriff on notice to start looking for another job because their man is coming from Arizona and they intend to put him in office.

That's not a hollow threat. A tactic the ultra right has used before is to enter a sparsely populated county and try to swing elections their way. It's never worked and for the same reason it won't work here. Most people aren't saints but are decent, and they can even be heroic if push comes to shove.

Consider the people of Billings, Montana, who were plagued by hate crimes of racist skinheads. In December they targeted Jewish homes displaying menorahs—nine-candled symbols of Hanukkah. A beer bottle was hurled through a glass door of one home and a cinder block through a window of another. Within days, menorahs were displayed in thousands of homes in the city and it became too big a job to harass everyone.

Hatred is a disease that can't be cured, but it can be controlled when communities set their minds to it.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4,

1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 3, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### MARCH 4

9:00 a.m.

##### Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Cemetery Expenses (Army), the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation's Inspector General Office, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Center for Consumer Information, the Consumer Information Center, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

##### Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

##### Governmental Affairs

Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice to examine the system of rating video games.

SH-216

##### Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Regulation and Government Information to examine the system of rating video games.

SH-216

##### Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for February.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Agriculture.  
 SD-138  
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
 To continue hearings on regulatory consolidation.  
 SD-538  
 Budget  
 To hold hearings to examine twenty-first century goals for American schools.  
 SD-608

MARCH 7

1:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the U.S. Capitol Police Board, and the Architect of the Capitol.  
 SD-116

MARCH 8

9:00 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on technology base programs.  
 SR-222

9:30 a.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on renewable energy programs.  
 SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.  
 SD-192

Appropriations  
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Library of Congress, and the Office of Technology Assessment.  
 SD-116

Environment and Public Works  
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency.  
 SD-406

Finance  
 To resume hearings to examine proposed health care reform issues, focusing on graduate medical education and academic health centers.  
 SD-215

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs and global development.  
 SD-138

Armed Services  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year

1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program.  
 SR-222

Select on Intelligence  
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense plan, focusing on force structure levels in the Bottom Up Review.  
 SR-222

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for conservation programs of the Department of Energy.  
 SD-138

Budget  
 To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1995 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on defense.  
 SD-608

Finance  
 To resume hearings to examine the results of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, focusing on the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.  
 SD-215

Judiciary  
 Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings on the operation of the Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.  
 SD-226

Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for Indian programs within the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Education, and Labor, and the Administration of Native Americans.  
 SR-485

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.  
 Rules and Administration  
 To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to the Standing Rules of the Senate.  
 SR-301

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Navy and Marine Corps.  
 SD-192

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

Finance  
 To resume hearings to examine health care reform issues, focusing on health care cost containment.  
 SD-215

Judiciary  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Deval L. Patrick, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General.  
 SD-226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
 To hold hearings to examine how the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina has affected the children of the region.  
 SD-562

1:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office.  
 SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government.  
 SD-G50

Governmental Affairs  
 To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Armed Services on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government.  
 SD-G50

Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1995 for veterans programs.  
 SR-418

2:30 p.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine the Employee Retirement Income Security Act's (ERISA) preemption of State prevailing wage laws.  
 SD-430

Select on Intelligence  
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

MARCH 11

9:30 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine Federal policies governing the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animal species.  
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.  
 SD-138

Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the General Services Administration, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury.  
 SD-116

10:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reauthorize the Earthquake Assistance Program.  
 SR-253



## MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Army.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of the Attorney General.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To resume hearings to examine Federal policies governing the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animal species.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program.

SR-222

## MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Small Community and Rural Development, Farmers Home Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Governmental Affairs on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government.

SD-106

Governmental Affairs  
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Armed Services on S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government.

SD-106

2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on competition in the U.S. biotechnology industry.

SR-253

## MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine contract and financial management at the Department of Energy.

SD-342

Rules and Administration  
To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Title I, relating to the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the Blinded Veterans Association, and Non Commissioned Officers Association.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Air Force.

SD-192

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SD-138

## MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on water and sanitation issues in rural Alaska.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-116

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

## MARCH 23

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Residence at the White House.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine science and technology policy issues.

SR-253

## MARCH 24

9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.  
EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Labor.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America, Veterans of World War I, Association of the U.S. Army, The Retired Officers Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.  
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for National Guard and Reserve programs, focusing on manpower and equipment requirements and the restructuring of brigades.

SD-116

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).  
 SD-138

## MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.  
 SD-116

## APRIL 11

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Marketing and Inspection Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
 SD-138

## APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.  
 S-407, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.  
 S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.  
 SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy, focusing on fossil energy and clean coal programs.  
 SD-116

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Postal Service, and the

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.  
 SD-192

## APRIL 14

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on health services and infrastructure.  
 SD-192

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, both of the Department of Justice.  
 S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Science and Education, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
 SD-138

## APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.  
 SD-192

## APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Treasury.  
 SD-116

## APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on intelligence programs.  
 S-407, Capitol

Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
 SD-106

Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.  
 S-128, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.  
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

## APRIL 25

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.  
 SD-138

## APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).  
 S-407, Capitol

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.  
 S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.  
 SD-138

## APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.  
 SD-106

Appropriations  
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency.  
 S-146, Capitol



2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

SD-192

MAY 5

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SD-106

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

SD-192

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

## CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the procurement of weapons process by the Department of Defense, focusing on operational testing activities.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the U.S. Senate, and the Congressional Budget Office.

SD-116

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1876, to revise the Solid Waste Disposal Act to grant State status to Indian tribes for purposes of the enforcement of such Act.

SR-485